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LITERATURE.

THE REV. JOHN TODD.

OHN TODDS: THE STORY OF HIS LEFE: TOLD MAINLE BY HORSKLF, Compiled and Edited by JOHN
E. TODD, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer,
New Howen, Conn. 12mo., pp. 529. New York:
Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg &
On. Price 5 25.

of the Rev. John Todd were made generally familiar to the American public a few years ago. through the notoriety of a little book by him treating the vexed question of, "Woman's Rights," which drew forth a particularly charp. spicy reply from Gail Hamilton. A penetrating ould read, in the matter and management of the initial argument, the character and calibre of its author; and the opinion thereupon formed rould not be sensibly changed by a perusal of

the present memoir.

Mr. Todd was a man of average mental abilies, of tolerable culture, of indomitable will and energy, of intense ambition, and of strict ectitude of principles. The combination of thes ualities creates a forceful character, which h sure to make itself felt in any sphere of action. twill make itself respected by its friends and hated by its enemies. It induces atrong pepossessions, and as strong antagonisms; and, wherever its lot is cast, there must be tone against men, but against prejudices. Neverthees, hit a man's prejudices, and you strike where he is most sensitive, and rouse the deadliest

Mr. Todd was trained in the severest doctrines of the old school or orthodoxy, and to his life's end he advocated them with uncompromising boidness and sustenity. There was no flexibility in his character, and he neither modified nor in his character, and he neither modified nor moderated his faith or practice to suit the relaxing temper of the time. There is a certain gram heroism in a spirit of this sort that must be acknowledged, although it may not awake our sympathetic admiration. In looking over the readents of Mr. Todd's life, his early brave studgles for an education against the fearful odds of penury and disease, his entire consecration of himself to the Christian ministry, and the hard battles he continually fought in later years for what he believed to be the right, command, at least, our deference. It is doubtful, however, if many outside of his immediate circle of friends will deem it worth while to wade through the bulky and profix narrative of his life for the sake of the moral example of a good out not great man's career.

Service and the service and th CANON KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.
ACTUARS DELIVERED IN AMERICA IN 1874. By
CHARLER RIVERLENT, F. I. S., F. G. S., Rector of
Even ey, Canon of Westminster, Chaplain in Or-

commencary, nowwest, a save under the desired. It has become the fashion of late, in certain quarters, to compile incomplete digests of the law, and dignify them with the name of text-book or commentary. Mr. Halliard's hook is a case in point. It is more of a digest than of a treatise on the principles of the law of taxation. Indeed, we look through his paper in vain for any principles. Head-notes we have an abundance of, but Mr. Halliard does not dream of testing the decisions of a count by the higher law of the principle. In the preface to the work above reviewed Mr. Bishop has some very sensible remarks on the manner in which a text-book should be written. He appreciates the difference between a digest and a text-book; and there is little danger that, when he professes to give us the latter, he will paim off a mere compilation upon us. "We have always," says Mr. Bishop, "more or less digests, misnamed by their compilers treatiess, which have acquired a good deal of temporary reputation among the less-informed memoers of our profession, on the ground that they were socially accurate. If they were accurate as digests, they could not be accurate as treatises and general expositors of the law." We are sorry to be obliged to say that this language applies to Mr. Halliard's book. Where we expected a treatise on the law.

of the law." We are sorry to be obliged to say that this language applies to Mr. Hilliard's book. Where we expected a treatise on the law of taxation, we have found only an imperfect digest. Here we have paragraph after paragraph consisting merely of a decided case. It is not the habit of Mr. Hilliard's m nd after paragraph consisting merely of a decided case. It is not the habit of Mr. Hilliard's m nd to arrive at his principles from a broad comparison of a great many cases. retaining what they have in common, and rejecting that in which they differ.

But, even as a digest, it is not complete. Thus, not to travel outside of our own State, it does not give the important case of Morrisch vs. Kelly, 22 III., 610, in which it was decided that the payment of taxes by any one extinguishes them; nor the yet more important one of the Board of Supervisors vs. Davenport, 40 III., 197, in which it was held that money loaned in this State, though owned by non-residents, is asable here if controlled or used by a resident agent, though the agent's domicil is without the State.

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our shrewlest publishers are sifting the great volume of English belies-lettres, and compressing the choicest portions selected into coffers so tiny that, like the famous muslins of India, they are almost without appreciable compass and weight. Here, under our hand, are the most notable illustrations of the cunterprise yet extant. Whittier's "Snow-Bound," "Longfellows "Evangeline," and a couple of trials of Emerson's Essays, are put up in septrate volumes, of such dainty scape that one nught suppose them ordered for the inabitants of Liliput. Queen Mab could be fancied wisely perusing such fail-y-like to ones. our shrewdest publishers are sifting the great innabitants of Liliput. Queen Mab could be fancied wisely perusing such faily-like tomes, as she lazily lottages in a white illy's hollow. Their type is new and clear; the lines are leaded; the lage is tinted; the illustrations and binding are curefully executed; there is no cramping, blurring, or scrimping anywhere. The pretty primers need but to busen to be quickly purchased and "pocketch."

and "pocketed."

Only a few degrees larger in size is the new edition of Hawking us, which, modeled upon the "Little Classic." Series, is perfection itself. The entire set will not be issued in season for the holidays; but fortunately their prectypes, the "Little Classics," are all ready. Snugly stowed away in a box, the sixteen volumes form a gift that evuld scarcely the bestowed armiss.

BIBLE-LANDS:
BIBLE-LANDS: THER MODERN CUSTOMS AND MANNESS LILUSTRATIVE OF SCRIPTURE. By the Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEY, D. D. With Maps and Wood cuts. Svo., pp. 362. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 5.

graces that it is hard to eaten or define, yet we feel their beauty and acanowledge their high source. The short, fugitive anatch called "A Song Long Ago," shows fairly the and imagery that please us so much :

Through the pause of thy ferrid singing Fed crystal sound, 
That thy fingers from the keys were flinging Lightly around:

I felt the vine-like harmonies close clinging About my sout;
And to my eyes, as fruit of their sweet bringing.

The full tear stole.

The rail rear store.

Delicate fancies and figures such as embellish this stanzs are thickly embroidered over all Mr. Lathron's verses. The longest poem in the collection, "The Silent Tide," is fail of patnos, —story of disappointed, misapprehended, love told with a sweet, teuder grace that despens while it softens its moving melaucholy.

A NOVEL.

Bodenick Hudson, By Hanay James, Ja., 12mo., pp. 452. Boston: James R. Oscood & Co. Chicago: James, McCling & Co. Price, 29.

Judging from the specimen before us, Mr. James talent as a novelist lies in a broad, rich style, in brilliant colloquy, and in a rare faculty for making impossibly sympothers. electric in their intense vitality. But, judging again from the same example, he wants the firm,

again from the same example, he wants the firm, stre. even power of a hished artist, who, while composing splendid effects, brings into harmony with them the smallest accessories, and suffers none of the minor passages to degenerate into weakness and vaouity. Hoderick Hudson is a magnificent scapegrace, a sculptor gifted with genius, with physical beauty, with captivating traits of dis location, and, if we may add it in the same connection, with a total lack of the moral score. His rival-figure in the book, poor Christias Light, is, like him, superbly endowed by nature, and a viotum destined for immodation by heaverable circumstance. nim, superbly endowed by nature, and a victum destined for immoiation by inexorable circumstance. The tragedy of her fate moves us to pity; for her noble instincts, inextinguished by a persistence seducation, should have gained her a happier fortune. Bowland Mailet and Mary Gariand, the rejutable pair brought into the foreground for purposes of contrast, are tame and uninteresting in their undeviating goodness. It is here that the novelist has shown his weakness. In the attempt to depict a couple of straightforward, single-hearted personages, he has failed to produce strong and distinct individualities. When they occupy the seems, as they do to much of the time, we are invariably wearied with their dull respectability.

There is a grave fault, to our mind, too, in the plot. Rowland should have recognized the exacted worth of Christina's ustive character, and by marrying and lifting her out of an evil atmosphere give her the opportunity that she help-least strove for, of salvation. By regarding the law of counterparts, Mr. James would have given a far more artistic orestino. However, despite of the blechishes we have mentioned, the novel is to be distinguished from the innumerable hosts of its tribe by its power to farmish very

son to fear that the extreme popularity of the most serious misfortune of its author's life. It seems an absurd, a cruel caprice of fortune, that miserable columity in diagnese. Yet so often nany of the operations of life, regard victory as

In the light of the later, versified productions of Mr. Carleton, his earliest poem, that in a mo-ment won a national fame for itself and its author, must be pronounced an accident,—one of those mappy him that commonplace minds of those mappy has that commonplace minds sometimes unaccountably execute, and never, by dint of the most assiduous effort, can repeat. The most liberal charity cannot say more of the precent volume of "Farm-Legands" than that they are grievous deegerel which it is a hard penance to drag through. There is intrinsic evidence in every like that no three of genius has argusted in its creation, but that it has been ground out by the severest mechanical labor. There are nobler tasks than work like this, on every hand; and it is kindly to be wished, for his

Author of "Daho, Bey As It Is," etc., etc. With Eaght Illustrations. (2mo., pp. 253. New York: D. Appieton & Co.

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AKESTOE LEBRARY, No. 25. Love's Victor's. By B. L. Ferrjeon. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price,

New York).

American Bookselters' Guide for December (An writan New York).

Laterary World for December (S. R. Crocker, Ec won). A VISIT TO WALT WHITMAN.

From Advance-Sheets of the London Academ PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1875.—Camd eached by a ferry crossing the Delaware Ri ver State, might be spoken of as a suburb of Phillaold friend Wait Whitman on the first mornin g after my arrival here. Stopping at a neat brick t haps at the printing-office of the Republic, where ing his health, the "good grey poet" was able to move about. But, as I went off to look him up, to the first attempt I made, nearly twenty yes was told I should find him at a printing-office has still to print his books at a job-office, pay for supervise the mechanical execution. No American publisher will issue his works: the book

ars ago, THE TRIBUNE sketched his en the Georgies and Bacoties would say now, that then the Eneld for the translating art of the author of the "Earthly Paradise." He seems, however, to have been successful in the great task. With curious affectation, he issues his book under the title of the "Eneide of Virgil."— probably because Charmers.

NUMBER 107.

sador in Rome from 1502 to 1505, edited by Prof. P. Villari." Hitherto all students wishing to consult these dispatches had to seek them convent of the Kari. Guicciardini and other of historians fraquently allude to the author of these letters, a Gregorovius in his "History of Rome," makes some questations from them showing their great importance. The Austrian sufficiently understood their value to includ them among that portion of the Venetian archives carried off to Vienna in 1866, and only restored to Italy the following year on the energetic remonstrances of the Italian Govern ment. The late Director of the Archives, has some intention of publishing them, but was provened by failing health; and thus is has been reserved to that eminent historian and politic convent of the Kari. Guicciardini and other old vented by failing health; and thus it has reserved to that eminent historian and point, Prof. Pasquale Villars, to have the hombringing before the public these predount triasmi letters. This gentleman already is to the English literary world by his "Blogn of Savonarola," translated by the late, Leonard Horner, had occasion to examinability MS. volume containing the Giustiniante de Missaudian in the course of his studies for

The able pe viodical, Littell's Living Age, enters of January upout its thirty-third year. Oegood is enti. Ved "A Paying Investme Ernest Renan is now engaged upon a nowal which he is writing at Ischia, in the Mediterra-

writing the lives of her uncle and of Lady

The London Academy says that Mr. William Black is engaged in writing a new novel to ap-

Joaquin Miller's povel, "The One Fair Wom. an," will be published serially in the Galaxy simultaneously with its English publication.

The fourth volume of Max Moller's "Chipe from a German Workshop" will be reprinted by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., completing this series of essays.

"Der Junge Goethe," treating of the poet's youthful letters and poems, extending over 1764-1776, and containing much new matter, is to be published in Germany.

A new study of the Life and Philosophy of the possimist Schopenhauer, on whose philosophical system Warner grounds his musical theories, is announced abroad.

Mr. Jacob Abbot is a bookmaker even more prolific than Mr. John Timbs. Harper & Bros. have published mosty-nine different works from his peu, and other publishers about lifty more.

officer Optic's Magazine closes its long cures with the December number, though its proprietors promise that its publication will be resumed in the near future.

The poems of the late George D. Prentice, hitherto unpublished in book-form, are to be brought out soon by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. The work will be edited by Mr. J. J. Platt.

hatherto out soon by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. The work will be edited by Mr. J. J. Plast.

Mr. Edwin Arsold has long been known to be engaged on the rendering of the beautiful Saccrit pastoral of the "Lovinda and Radha" into English verse. The work is ready, and will appear under the title of "The Indian Boog of Songa," from the Saoscrit.

The London Athenozum has a deprecitory article on Mr. Longfellow's recent poetry. It save that the "New England Tragedy" and the "Divide Tragedy" were undoubted faitures. The "Hanging of the Crane" it thinks feeble, and the poet's larest volume full of trivialities.

Mr. Mactiahan, author of "Campaigning on the Oxas," was accompanied tapt. Young in his late Arctic expedition, is preparing an account of the vovage under the title of "Under the Northern Lights: the Cruise of the Fandora to Peel's Strait in Search of Sir John Frankin's papera."

Victor Hugo has published the preface to the second volume of his "Words and Deeds." The preface makes a thin pamphlet like that to the first volume, and contains some interesting things; among others, a dramatic recital of the famous collision between the ships Normandy and Mary, in the English Chainel, five or an years ago.

In the "Heroes of the Arctic and Their Advantures," by Frederick Waymper, published by Mesers, Pott, Young & Co., of New York, the author has compiled from more than 100 volumes a succinct history of Arctic exploration and the exploits of its heroes. The account in brought down to the latest date, including the saling of the Pandora.

"Light-Rays of Modern Natural Science and Spiritual Cognition" is the title of a work recently published in Dreeden, Easony. It consists of extracts from the writings of Davin, Heeles, Virghow, Quiset, Goetha, Stransa, Schopenhaner, and erher agrouped ender the beadings: Truth and Error, Ryovance, Knowledge, and Pauli, Spiritualien and Miracies; Nature and Science; Mr. Gleba, and Priches; on the correspondence of the great novelus. An appeal is now made, through Mr. Michel

with and the might of two articles on Methodism.

Many years ago (save the New York Tribune), Prof. Longfellow contemplated making a collection of sepresentative Christmas literature. He gathered minds material for such a publication, but did nothing more toward it, until, learning that snother editor was at work in the same field, he generously placed his gleanings at the service of the latter, Mr. Philip Gates, of this city. His book. "Christmas in Song and Story." will be published immediately by James Cockroft & Co., in a large red-line quarto, with a hundred illustrations by Foster, Dore, and others, at \$7. The poems selected number about fifty, from a wide range of poets, led, of course, by Milton, and these are supplemented by some Christmas Stetches in prose, including that "Christmas Stetches in prose, including that "Christmas Carol," witbout which Christmas itself would now seem incomplete, and pieces by Irviog. Auerbach, and Andersen. Thackeray's "The End of the Play" properly concludes the volume.

## FAMILIAR TALK.

VEGETATION OF PALESTINE.

From Dr. Van Lennep's recent work upon
"Bible Lands," noticed in another column, we
glean much of the material ased in the following
sketch of the vegetation of Palestine. It is
probable that in ages past Western Asia was
covered with forcets like those which abound in
other portions of the continent at the present other portions of the continent at the present day, but before the date of the Old Testament narratives they had many of them disappeared, leaving large tracts of hill and plain open to the growth of verdure and the cultivation of food-plants. Groves still crowned many of the hill-tops and thick woods clothed the mountain sides in the lays of Solomon; but at the beginning of the Christian era, as now, there was doubtless a canty supply of wood in all the country.

The whole of Western Asia is at this time searly destitute of trees, save those which bear ruits and those which are planted by the graves of the dead, or which stand solitary and are brotected for the sake of their shade. Fuel is so scarce that trees which do not furnish susteee for man are everywhere cut down to burned: none are planted, cared for, and spared in addition to those mentioned above, except the poplar, whose tall, straight trunk makes if ous for house-building. Towns, villages, and hamlets are always built near some river and names are always waters will supply the in-habitants for domestic purposes and the irriga-tion of their lands, but streets and houses are generally without the ornament and shelter of trees of any kind. The gardens are usually sit-rated in the tree-inct immediately surrounding

rees of any kind. The gardens are usually situated in the precinct immediately surrounding the villages. Outside of these are the vineyards and fruit-orchards, and still beyond lie the cultivated fields, that are barren and desolate when the crops have been harvested.

The gardens watered by artificial means are green throughout the year, affording an endless succession of products. The most abundant regetable is the bean, several varieties of which are raised to be eaten both green and dried. Peas of large size are cultivated, but are used only when dried. Beets, turbips, carrois, radibles, okra, egg-plant, tematoes, squashes, and cabbages are grown of a fine quality. Lettuce, pareley, mint, and herts are in great fiftor, and tentils, which form a nounshing article of food, are much prized, especially by the workingman. But above all other culinary vegetables, the onion ranks in the esteem of the Orients. It is saten raw like the radish, and, cooked, enters into the preparation of almost every dush. Gourds

saten raw like the radish, and, cooked, enters into the preparation of almost every dush. Gourds are raised in great quantities for the sale of their ard shells, which are made into bottles, dippers, powder-fissks, and various domestic utentis. They are even wrought into musical instruments, a rude sort of guitar being fashioned out of them.

In nearly every garden a vine has a conspicuous place, and is trained upon a frame resting against the house or shading some grassy plot which is the favorite resort of the family, and where they often take their meals. Frequently this chosen spot contains the reservoir from the Oriental loves the sight of water either at rest or in motion.

and much-prized fruit in the hot, dry climate of Pelestine, are cultivated in sandy places either in fields or in paches, and, lize all other crops, must have irrigation. The soil where they grow is enriched with a sort of guano obtained from dovectoes, which are built for the purpose, of large size and substantial material, furnishing accommodation for vast numbers of immates. As the melons approach maturity, little booths, roofed and walled with green branches, are put up in felds, and here a watchman sits day and night with his cruse of water—the beverage of the fruit, which tempts thieving foxes, jackals, and hares, as well as human beings.

The vine, native and cultivated, grown in great

The vine, native and cultivated, grows in great inxuriance and variety in Palestine. The land of Judah is especially celebrated for the size and excellence of its grapes, its hisy districts being puculiarly suited to their nature. Bunches weighing 12 pounds are not micrommon, and clusters saighing even 20 pounds are frequently found. ing 12 pounds are not incommon, and cluster reighing even 20 pounds are frequently found Dr. Van Lennep states that he has seen sin-gle-grapes of the size of the largest damas) plum, and clusters measuring 18 inches it length, and bearing above 700 berries cach. Oppasionally many varieties are cultivated in the same vinevard, but usually these are limited to same vinevard, but usually these are limited to three or four kinds. Grapes form an important article of diet with the Orientals, and, fresh or firied, constitute an essential part of the provis-ions of the household. Bread and raisus often furnish the entire fare for a noonday meal. When eaten fresh, the Oriental consumes the whole grape, having learned from experience that the astringent quanty in the seeds and atoms renders the fruit one of the most whole-some in the world.

ome in the world.

The olive-tree ranks with the vine in the value The olive-tree ranks with the vine in the value of its product to the peoples along the shores of the Mediterraneam? In Western Asia it is not met with far inland nor. except on Mount Herman, at an elevation above 2,000 feet. It grows spontaneously, but in a wild state its fruit is a small, dry, worthiess terry. The stock must be grafted in order to produce good olives. A full-sized tree has the height of an ordinary appletree, and its branches, disposed in perfect symmetry, form an even, rounded dome that is very pleasing in its regular proportions. The stem is knotty and gnarled, and this feature increasing with old age results in most singular controlions. The tree is long-lived, and, after the frunk has grown-hollow and failed away piecemeal, so long as a strip remains it holds life and sustains a branch or two fruitful to the last.

The leaf of the olive is small and of a deep.

trunk has grown hollow and falled away piecemeal, so long as a strip remains it holds life
and sustains a branch or two fruitful to the
last.

The leaf of the olive is small and of a deep,
dull green above and a pale gray beneath. The
blossoms are also small, but most abundant, and
easily casting their petals, after a strong wind
they cover the ground as with a drift of snow.
The wood of the olive is of a light reddish hue,
tregularly grained, and is much used for ornamental carvings. In the place of raisins, a few
olives with thin shees of bread often form the
meal of the laborer in Palestine. By a curious
custom that has existed for many centuries,
olive-trees are often held as property separate
from the field where they stand, and a single
inclosure frequently contains trees belonging to
different persons.

The fig is a native of the country, growing
spontaneously from seeds and shoots, but as
with the olive, its fruit is worthless
until grafted. It is generally planted
in a favorite spot in the garden,
and often in curies, so that its branches, starting close to the ground, form a pleasant, shaded
bower. Its leaves are the largest that grow in
Western Asia, and are sometimes made into frail
baskets, their edges being pinned together with
thorns or slender twigs. The tree blossoms in
March and the calliest fruit ripeos in July.
Figs that are dried for transportation are first
dipped in sea-water, which causes the enudation upon their surface that makes them look
as though they had been packed in powdered
augar.

named is confined to two or three is a littles north of Tripol on the Syrian Coast. at an elevation of 6.400 feet above the set 2. The oak is, with the terebinth, the cypress, a dpine, one of the trees most often seen in the grounds of towns and villages or of tribes of Bedouins. There are many solitary specimens carefully cherished and by the readside on account of their shelter. Trees of every sort that reliquity, and in the process of their year tended their branches afar with the shade, are held sacred by the most law soil under them is trodden hard by many generations, and not seidom circles the entire area.

Conspicuous among the flowering plastine is the oleander, which fringes the streams with a border of bright gray in the season of blossoming with the season of blossoming with the season of blossoming with the seasuawherry, the peacock tree, the silk tree, and the "Pride of india," are other common ornamental shrubes in wid and cilivat

pink flowers. The hiac, the scarias, the tree-stawberry, the peacock tree, the silk tree, and the "Pride of india," are other common ornamental shrubs in wild and ciltivated ground for the culture of flower apart a plot of ground for the culture of flower apart a plot of ground for the culture of flower apart a plot of ground for the culture of flower and wears them habitually in his turban. The remaining the carraction are the flowers of his conce, yet other frequent blossoms like the presence, hyacinth, hilac, and viole at are prime favoritee. Sprige of aromatic plants and the downy golden balls of an acs his are also carried about the person, or scat tered among linen and other clothing.

and other clothing.

The wild rose grows luxurit rathy all over West The wild rose grows luxurit artiy all over Western Asia, starring the hedge its lovely blossoms, while the stulp, the poppy, the many-colored anemone, the hyacinth, and the narcissus gem the field them a glow and warmth of with precious jewels. Although many portions of Palestine have become displayed in still wonderfully fertile, and, with irrigation and proper culture, would yield as heavy crops of varied valuable 1, his as are harvested in any part of the globe. Even in its degradation the land, as the Scripture describes it, is flowing with milk and howey.

# SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

AFLORAL CALENDAR.

Thoreau, the fond 16 ver and keen observer of Nature, used to aver t hat, were he to awake, at any time during the season of verdure, from a slumber of years, he would be able to tell with exactness the month, and the day of the month. by the flowers that should be in blossom. His oast was not so van a as it would seem to the ordipary individual, w ho, never studying the habits of vegetation, is ig sorant of the laws that regulate them with such a order that, once possessed of the key, it is eas ; to read their causes and sequences, backwards or forwards, either way, Each species of plant has its special time for flowering, which is uniform in the same climate, -unless the latter be very wayward in its hanges, -and is very soon learned by the watchful botanist. Hence, a floral calendar may be constructed for any particular locality which will predict with certainty, under common cir-cumstances, the day in the year when most plants will for the first time put forth their blos-

But more than this: certain species of plants open and close their flowers, or, in other words, wake up and go to sleep again, at definite hours of the day, and he who has noted their ways in of the day, and he was noted their ways in this respect may discern from them the time of day with aimost the precision as from an arti-ficial chronometer. Linnaus, after a careful record of the facts, constructed a floral clock which marked the passage of the hours as fol-

Morning-Glory opens at about 2 a, m., and closes at about 10 s. m. Rutland Beauty opens at about 3 s. m., and closes at Vegetable Oyster opens at about 4 a. m., and closes at about 12 m.
Poppy opens at about 5 a. m.
Bittar-Sweet opens at about 6 s. m

Bittar-Sweet opens at about 6 s. m
Water-Lily opens at about 7 s. m.
Scarlet Pimparnel opens at about 8 s. m.
Calendella Arrensis (Marigold) opens at about 9 s. m.
Arenaris Ribbra (Saindwort) opens at about 10 s. m.
Siar of Bethiebem (White) opens at about 11 s. m.
Bit of Passion-Flowro opens at 12 m.
Chrysanthemum opens at about 2 p. m.
Four o'Clock opens at about 2 p. m.
Siène Notitiors (a Catchily) opens at about 5 p. m.
Evening Primrose opens at about 7 p. m.
Cereus Grandiflora opens at about 7 p. m.
Cereus Grandiflora opens at about 5 p. m.

Evening Lychnis opens at about 7 p. m.

Cereas Grandifore opens at about 8 p. m.

Other flowers might be substituted for these, to sait different climates and localities.

But, besides telling us the time, plants may predict for us the weather and with quite as much and even more certainty than "Old Probabilities" himself. The latter personage fails on an average, it is said, of twenty times out of a bundred, while the plants, we venture to assert, would fail us almost never.

Herr Hamman, Inspector of the Botanical Gardens at Praskan, Germany, has indicated some of the plants that may serve as trustworthy barometers. For instance, the small-flowered bind-weed (convolvalus arrensis) and the scarlet pimpernel spread their leaves at the termination of wat weather. At 9 o'clook in the morning, if the weather is to be clear, the common chekweed wakes up, opens its eyes, shakes out its leaves, and remains alert and active until noon; on the contrary, if rain be increasing in the reason of the search of the contrary, if rain be increasing its reason of the search of the contrary, if rain be increasing its reason of the contrary, if rain be increasing its reason. impending it retuses to rouse itself, and, assuming a drooping aspect, keeps its flowers tightly closed. Should it raise its lids, however, a little way to peep out slyft, we may be sure the rain is to be of short duration. The same little tricks under the same circumstances may be observed in the Finepheila saxafraga.

When the species of marigoid Calendula plusible overs between 6 and 7 in the expense.

which the species of and 7 in the morning and remains awake uotil i in the afternoon the weather will be steadily pleasant; but, if it does not open by 7 in the morning, its sensitive nature has felt rain in the atmosphera, and took you for a downpour. The prickly weeds by the wayside, with flowers like miniature daudelious,—called commonly hog-thisties and by the scientists Sonchus arrensis and Alleraceus,—fold their petals at night when there is promise of a pleasant mornow, otherwise they continue awake to improve the fleeting hours of fir weather. Should the bladder ketmia (Hibiscus Trionum) refuse to open its flowers; should the stemless thistie (Cardinus acaulis) close its eyes; and the clover fold its leaves,—tick hands closing in prayer,—rain is certain. So if the nipplewort (Lapsana communis) fails to shut up its flowers for the night; if the white low grass (Darba seina) droops its leaves; if the yellow bed-strangeneral accounts and a serie and architect. ciolis orens between 6 and 7 in the morning droops its leaves; if the yellow bed-stray (Galium serum) remains awake and exhales a strong perfume; and if the birches perfume the air, postpone the picnic appointed for the coming day, or take along umbrelias and mackintoshes.

BIRDS OF PARADISE. Perhaps there are no species of birds which from their varied and brilliant plumage are more attractive and more coveted as an ornament for the aviary than Birds of Paradise, while none are more difficult to secure alive. Most of the species dwell in the inmost recesses of the forests of New Guines and neighboring islands, which are almost impenetrable to white men, and are inhabited by savages whom it is dangerous to encounter. Mr. Wallace, the eminent naturalist, spent nearly four years in the districts especially frequented by these birds, and yet be was able to secure specimens of only five out of the fourteen species dwelling in New Guinea. He brought bome alive to England two indithe fourteen species dwelling in New Guinea. He brought home alive to England two individuals of the Paradisaa Papuana, and the remainder of his collection was in the form of dried skins. Mr. Cerutti succeeded in bringing to Europe a living specimen of the Sciencides alba, and these three were the only living Birds of Paradise ever brought to the country until lately two have been received at the Zoological Gardens at Dresden. One of these is a Paradisea Papuana and the other a P. Apodo. The birds were secured through native traders laying at Makassar and trading with New Guinea and the Aru Islands. They have been about three years in captivity, and, being accustomed to cage life, it is hoped they may be preserved some time in their present hone, where they are placed under favorable conditions, with plenty of room and in an equable temperature of 77 deg. The food of the birds in captivity consists of bread, rice, and worms. While in India they were fed upon grasshoppers, bananas, and rice, and during their journey with the same vegetable diet, and a dessert of cockronches. The birds are very active and noisy. The P. Apodo is quite tame, feeding from the hands The plumage of the birds suffered somewhat on the voyage, but it is expected it will regain its full beauty after the next period of moulting. The Parapoaa, the Great Bird of Paradise, is the largest of the species. The body, wings, and tail are of a rich coffee-brown, decoening on the breast to a purple-brown. The head and upper throat are of a delicate straw color, with a band and spots of emerald green. The two middle tail-feathers vary from 2t to 30 inches in length, while from each side of the body of the male a dense tuff of long and delicate orange-yellow plumes springs from under the wings, and can be so elevated at the will of the bird as to conceal its entire body. commonly used in the decoration of ladies' bats, and for such purposes it has become an im-portant article of commerce in the East.

It was the hope of some English naturalists that among the results of the scientific expedition of the Challenger would be the acquisition of living specimens of the Spirals. This genus of cephalopods is extremely interesting from its relation to the fossi ammonites and to the cut-tie-dish of the present day. It inhabits a spiral shell which is chambered like that of the nautilus, while it has two tentacles, eight arms, and an ink-bag hise the cuttle-dah. It dwells in warm seas in the southern hemisphere, and its shells are cast up in quantities on the coasts of New Zeatand and other islands of the South Pa-cific and Atlantic. They are also carried along

New Zealand and other islands of the South Pacific and Atlantic. They are also carried along by the Gulf Stream, and in small numbers deposited on the southern shores of England and Ireland. Yet only three living specimens have heretofore been captured.

One of these was, seconding to the Academy, brought from New Zealand to England, and drawn by firs. Gray; a second was sent to France, and described by De Brainville; and the third, found dead on the sufface of the Sulu Sea, was described by Prof. Owen. The Challenger has, as was hoped, secured a fourth specimen, while dredging off one of the Malaccas. The animal was brought up from a depth of 300 fathoms, and appeared to have been swallowed by one of the deep-sea fish, which vonted the specimen on being subjected to the diminished pressure of the water as the diedge was hauled in. From the situation of this specimen, it would seem that the spirula dwells at a depth of 300 or 400 fathoms, where it cravis about under the rocks and stones, and thus escapes the dredge. It is suggested that some plan of batting the dredge might entice the creature from its seclusion and secure its capture.

Another interesting "lind" by the Challenger, off the coast of Japan, was a giganke hydroid polyp. These flower-like animals seldom exceed half an inch in length, although colonies of them may form branches and mats of considerable size. The new form is alhed to the British genus Colymorpha, and attains the immense size of 7 foet.

THE CORN MARKET AND SUN-SPOTS.

We have heretofore recorded the efforts of avarts to establish a relation between the recurrence of spots on the sun and the fluctua tions of the potato-disease. Mr. Schuster, studying the same series of phenomena, has pointed out that the years of good viotage in va's approximating to eleven years, the average length of the principal san-spot period. Later, prove that the price of corn and the variations of the sun-spots are insectably connected. A paper was read by him on the subject at the recent meeting of the British Asponation. The data regarding the prices of form were taken from Prof. E. T. Roger's "History of Ariculture and Prices in England," in which is given the prices of commoduties in all parts of England between the years 1259 and 1400. From calculations based upon the facts thus afforded, it was found by Prof. Jones that the prices of each kind of produce examined rises in the first four years of the sun-spot cycle, and thence declines. The maxima prices occur in the tenth, eleventh, first, second, and third vars of the cycle. These results, however, are considered as merely preprove that the price of corn and the variations nest, second, and third years of the cycle. These results, however, are considered as merely preliminary, and requiring further investigation. Yet still more extended consequences are indicated by these observations. It is found that commercial panies have tended to recur during the last fifty-four years in a distinctly periodic manner. The average length of interval between the principal panies is about 10.8 years. nanner. The average resident 10.8 years, ween the principal panics is about 10.8 years, nearly coinciding with 11.11, the length of the soiar-ppt period. Ere long, it appears from this, our commercial mea will look to the astronomers for a certain prediction of the price

A NEW LINK IN EVOLUTION.
Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, occasionally turns from his specialty, the brachiopods, and amuses himself with the study of other recondity subjects in natural science. Some time ago he determined the fact that in embryonic birds there are four tarsal as well as four carpal bones, the presence of the intermedium being the main point. He has since discovered that there are embryo claws on two of the digits of the fore-limb, the indexed middle finger. Hitherto only a single claw has been known, and that in but few cases. These interesting results throw new light on the relationship between reptiles and birds which Mr. Huxley has invisted upon.

DEFOSITS OF KAOLIN. It is reported that a deposit of kaolin 30 feet in thickness and underlying 100 acres has been found near Omaba. The deposit crops out along a bluff for over half a mile, and is covered with markably free from foreign material, and improves with the depth, the upper portion being coarse and granular, and the lower gradually finer and whiter. The whole is adapted to the manufacture of a great variety of articles of pottery. A railroad and an abundance of wood and water in the victoity will facilitate its use on the spot and its transportation to distant guarantees.

PALMS OF AUSTRALIA. The late synopsis of the Palms of Australia by Wendland Drude informs us that there are twenty-six species on the continent and adjacen slands. Four species are found on Lord Home's Island and twenty-two are scattered over the mainland. As in Hindostan, the palms of Australia flourish most luxuriantly in the vicinity of the sea-coast. One of the finest specimens, the Livisiona Australia, attains a height of about 80 feet.

EXPLORATION OF SUMATRA.

An expedition is being organized under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Holland for the purpose of exploring the interior of the. Island of Sumatra, some parts of which are no known to Europeans.

# "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."

Gunhild of Bathstead,—daughter of Gudarm,
King Bric's Bonder, of the upl and farm—
Numbered ten summers since the hawthorn epray
Made white the church-yard on her christ ning day,
What time an eight days' infant to the font
They bore her, as was ancient use and wont
Among Norse-folk, who ever used to say,
Ill-haps as goastpe waited on delay.
Now lithesome, giesful, fair was abe, and tall,
Able to range slone, and loving sill
Iunocent pastimes. Most she counted dear,
A snow-white lamb, which followed her apar-

So to the little lowly cot, where came
Unto the tendance of an outland dame
The many children of the neighbor farms,
Bilthe-volced, light-footed, bearing on their arms
Bilthe-volced, light-footed, bearing on their arms
Their satchels filled. With those Gunhilda fared,
While after her, cropping the green, unscazed
At sound of vucce, with recepinging bleats,
Followed the lamb. Then to the oaken seats,
Filled in with curt'sy, each discipula
Greeting, as in she want, the Domina.

Short time endured the lamb such loneliness Waiting without, and Short time endured the lamb such loneliness Waiting without, and presently 'gan press His forebad 'gainst the unlatched door, and then Pushed with impatient foot, and pushed again, Anti ere the earliest tasks were duly said, Thrust in a head and neck engarlanded. Then with uncertain, pattering steps, began To fread the floor, at seeing which, there can A half-hushed titter on from hip to hip Of all the rosy, fresh-hued echolarship: And shy-faced little ones pesped up and caught. Gies from their elders' eyes and looks distraut at But when one hord upliff the lamb and laid Upon the dunce-stool, as if he essayed Thereon to mount and show his lack of wit, Yet knew not rightly how to compass it, Then bubbled up the languater unrestrained, And e'vn the Domins no longer feigned The formal sternness which besseemed her rule, Seeing such unused presence in her school.

Yet bade she put him forth, and bar the door Securely, till at noon the tasks were o'er. So did the school resume its drowsy head, Of numbers droned, and sylinbles y-read.

But when the hot noon called them out of door, Cropping the daisies was the ismb once more, Who, with brisk bounds, to his dear m stress came Much marveled then to see the beast w tarns. The rest, and questioned the Domins.

"Why loveth so the lambkin Gunshid a?" Whereat the the me, seeking a moral raigh, Made answer of the eager children's cry:

"Gunhid dots love the ismb, you know, and hand you still may bind in loving confidence, and the case gentle animal, if it but find Unto its gentleness that you are kind and in such way is given the device. To win once more the Earthly Paradise."

Watter Matchell in occioner for December,

# Had Plenty.

and spots of emerald green. The two middle tail-feathers vary from 21 to 30 inches in length, while from each side of the body of the male a dense tuft of long and delicate orange-yellow plumes springs from under the wings, and can be so elevated at the will of the bird as to conceal its entire body.

The P. Papuana is much smaller than the former bird, but very similar in its markings. The plumage is of a less rich and intense bue, but is disposed nearly the same. It is this bird that is

# THE CURRENCY.

VIEWS FROM AN ANTI-SPEC'E STANDPOINT. The Editor of The Chicago Pribune:

Springprind, Ill., Dec. 8, — The question of currency being a debatable one, I am disposed to take issue with your correspondent from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter, and also with the views of The Tribuns in criticism of Mr. Carpenter, in yesterday's issue.

I perceive that Mr. Carpenter is an "Inde-

pendent," and, like a good many other Inde-pendents that I know of, he is a greenback-man ecause to be so is coming in fashion with Inde-

The question of a national currency is one of deep and intricate sindy. It involves all the principles which underlie values. Mr. Carpenter says: "A thing—say money—is valuable in proportion to the valuable uses it may be put to." Admit it, and by what rule shall we determine the value of money? Mr. Ca; penter, and everybody else, will look in vain for a rule by which the value or money may be determined. Way? Simply because there is no value in money. "Money" is which values are registered or counted. There is a rule by which all exchangeable values may be determined. That rule is, the cost of proconvenient terms to express those degrees in the words "cents," "dimes," "dollars," etc. If a bushel of wheat is worth a dollar, a man neve sells his wheat for the dollar. He cepts the dollar as indicating the cepts the dollar as indicating the us-gree of value which attached to the wheat; and, while he holds the dollar, he possesses no real value. He merely possesses credit for value on demand, and he gots his value when he parts with that credit, or, in other words, parts with his money. I think hir Carocotter has son-thing yet to leave on the money quasion, or he never would

I think Mr. Carocoter has something yet to learn on the money question, or he never would have used the terms "par with go d" in the sense he dd. From my standpoint, to-day greenbacks are at par with gold, and at par with every-other purchasuble commodity. But this country will hear the crack of doom before a greenback-dollar can be swarped evenly for a gold-tollar white our legislation gives preference to the gold dollar. If our gold-dollars should be reduced to half their weight, and still be received as dollars in the payment of duties on unports, and greenbacks refused, they would command a premium over greenback they would command a premium over greenback they would command a premium over greenback to be ween a greenback dollar and a gold-dollar in any of the purposes for which money is tused, they would pass at par with each other.

which money is trand, they would pass at par with each other.

The Tribune figures it out that, if green-backs were rectivable for duties, it would make them worth sing about 2 cents more on the dollar. The hypothesis of Mr. Carpenter being fallactions, the figures of The Tribunes are equally fall count. Otherwise, if we chaid only find new uses for money, or a greater variety of composition to explance size it we would ennul new areas for money. Or a greater variety of commodities to exchange with it, we would enhance the value of money proportionately. Such a principle would carry paler, or gold, or both, above 100 cents on the deliar, which is an absurdicy.

The Pribune says: "Brokers are now willing

the Printing says: "Brokers are noy willing to give a general-average of 80 cents in gold for the paper-dollar," What do brokers want of paper-dollars, and why will they pay 86 cents for them? There is something a little strange in the way Tirk Trigone puts it. If The Ringone should say, "Brokers are now willing to give 115 cents in paper for a dollar in gold," then we could see a mething rational in it, because 115 cents in paper' for a dollar in gold," then we could see a mething rational in it, because brokers who want to pay dathes on imports are required to have gold, and they will pay the pito; it commands. But nobody buys greenbacks. In all my experience I never knew of a greenback being purchased; and i doo't think I were saw the man who would give a row of pins for the handsomest, greenback that was ever printed. I wish now to be understood. I am simply receating my affirmation that money ever printed. I wish now to be understood. I am simply repeating my affirmation that money has no value. Greenbace's being the lawful money of the country, and all commercial transactions being predicated upon it and adjusted to it, degrees of values are expressed more properly and accurately by the standard of greenback dollars than by any other standard. There seems to be a studied attempt to con'inse and befog people because we are so unfortunate as to have in the country two separate and distinct things, representing different degrees of value, and each of them called a "dollar." Under our present system, gold is a commodity, and its price varies from day to day, according to the demand, like all other commodities. But, when this nation shall come to adopt the interchangeab is bond scheme, and to abolish the gold-standard, as I believe it eventually will, the there will be but one meaning to the term "dollar." and it will always represent the same degree of value, and there will

ing to the term "dollar," and it will always represent the same degree of value, and there will be no occasion to get taugled up and confounded with some other taing which is also called a dol-

The Threuse inquires: "How, then, if gold-red-unption is sopenly abardoned, even in theory, is our currency to be exchanged into that of the world, and the absolutely necessary international exchanges effected?" I might answer by saying that there is no currency of the world,—never was,—nor never will be; and yet we have, no distioulty in effecting exchanges with any nation which will trade with us. The Tribune may asswer. Gold is the world's currency, and it is with gold that we trade with other countries." Very well and yet I see not a particle of difficulty in trading with any no tion which is willing to hold commercial intercourse with as. Suppose we should discover a nation that never saw any gold, but which rised fine paper, stamped by the Government with a figures representing different degrees of value, and this paper circulating at the value the figures represented, we would have no difficulty in trading with such a nation. Suppose I had wheat to sell, would I refuse to Suppose I ha' I wheat to sell, would I refuse to sell to this, nation and take its paper? Are not our citizens to-day selling merchandised to England and taking Bank-of-England no ses? The bottom principle in all exchange is laster, or commodity for commodity. Money is samply an instrument to register or count this value in commodities. If I sold my wheat to this newly-discovered nation and took their pa per-currency, I do so because that currency will have me other fainers that I want more suppose I ha'l wheat to seil, would I refuse to their pa per-currency. I do so because that currency v/ill buy me other things that I want more than I do the wheat. Is there a nation upon the face of the globe which is now sending their common faces to this country, which will not take greenb acks for them? If there is, I do not know t. I can buy tea, coffee, or any other merch andies, from the most distant country, with greenbacks; and I understand very well why I can do so. The producer of the tea or coffee gets his value for it, notwithstending I pay for it in greenbacks. He would get no more value for it if I paid it in gold, or it is, or blass, provided I was allowed the mar-

standing i pay for it in greenbacks. He would get no more value for it if I paid it in gold, or lived, or blass, provided I was allowed the market price for the gold, iron, or brass. There is a mistaken notion prevailing, and I think The Tribux is afflicted with it, that we are losing every day, in our commerce with other nations, the difference between the price of a greenback-dollar and a gold-dollar. If there is any such loss to us, since there is nothing wasted or destroyed, there must be a corresponding gain to somebody. Now, if any person will show me how I may put myself in the gap, and appropriate at least a share of it his tremendous discount that we are being shaved out of every day, I will pay to him a handsome reward; for, if I should get a reasonable share of it, I ought to make a million or two every week.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I believe we are just beginning to study and to learn the principle of money. We all know what barter means, and we have all along been cofounding barter with money. The principles involved in money are distinct from those involved in barter. The specie-basis system is an attempt to carry out in practice that which we obey in theory. Specie-basis is theory, and built on barter. Paper-money is a practical recognition of the true principle of money, and is above and beyond barter. Paper-money mere did, nor never will, harmounze with specie-basis, because they are predicated upon different principles, and the recognition of one principle is the rejection of the other. The basis of money is confidence and common consent. Give it any other basis, and it is then not money, but a commodity. Let us go forward in civilization and not becauser did natural in attempt to carrious and not becauser did not province and not becauser did not money and its then not money, but a commodity. Let us go forward in civilization and not becauser did not success.

civilization and not backward in parbarism.

James K. Magir.

ONE-PER-CENT GOLD NOTES VS. FOUR-PER-CENT BONDS. To the Editor of The Vincage Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—In an editorial you say that you "have always insisted that the United States Government cannot float a national currency re-deemable in coin on demand. No Government has ever been able to do so, and it is impossiol in the nature of things for it to do so." Can it be true that what I cannot do well to-

day I cannot do the same better to-morrow or next year? Can it be true that what I cannot do at all, no one can do it? Therefore, can it be true that what a Government could not do in its infance, it can never do at a more mature age? And is it true that what non-Republican Govern-ments cannot or have failed to do, a Republican that of, and his abilities and capabilities to be measured by that of. Brother John Bull's? Is it not a fact that the United States Govern-ment can and does do things that "cannot be did" by any other form of Government? If not, then where is the difference between a non-Re-

tool where is the difference between a non-Republican and a Republican Government? What Government but ours could float as unredeemable currency so long and so effectually with so small a discount? Is it good logic to say that our Government cannot float a demand-note currency, and can a specie one, while this floating a non-demand one (and that, too, for a long white, with no disadvantage worth mentioning?? Did not many of our soundest financiers and best statesmen predict bankruptes and ruin at the close of our late Civil War, from the Currency acts of Congress during the War?—some going so far so to say that our enreacy-disaster would be so great that "a \$5 greenback will not be worth 5 ceuts at the close of the War; which would be a discount of 99 cents on the dollar; but instead, ten years after the War, have only reached the small discenut of 15 per cent, and would not be that much if it were not for gold-speculators.

This asperience has taught us that what was considered impossible by many of our wisest and bost of men at the beginning of the Civil War became possible—vea, a necessity—sood after ands; and, furthermore, it has taught us many now fina ceal ideas; and it is the contrade ing of these new financial ideas against the old "rick-roo ed" ones that is now disturbing the financial world.

If a State or chartered bank can float a currency of \$30,000,000 one sold-basis of \$20,000,000 ones ones sold-basis of \$20,000,000 ones sold

If a State or conference bank can float a correction of \$30,000,000 on a gold-basis of \$20,000,000, and keep to at amount circulating at par inclefinitely, or so long as it keeps the required amount of gold on hand, why cannot a national currency be floated or sept current on the same principle, or as the old State conks used to be? Cannot the United States Government do this caser and better than to maintain an exclusive specie-currency? Does the Government aim to benefit the major-

Special-currency?

Does the Govern ment aim to benefit the majority, if not also the minority? If so, why issue interest-bonds that can only serve the minority and not the majority? Is it not a currency, and not bonds, that the people want not must have? If the present currency is objectionable, why not make the same better by a little gold-basis, and not rush off into bonds which are more objectionable as a currency, even with a specie one added? Would it not be better to assue one percent gold-notes than 4-per-cent bonds, to run ten, twenty, and thirty years?—that is, if this Government must have a specie-currency at some fixed future data. These 1-per-cent gold-notes to be issued so that the interest and principal are both due as the same time and on a given date; and parsole when due, or any day thereaffer, or till called in if not presented when due, and thus circulate after being due the same as before, and be par, with the accumulated interest as premium; while bonds must be presented when due, as they are too bulky for currency, and would not be current after falling due(?).

One-per-cent-interest gold-greenbacks is too low, and only being due in ten, twenty, or thus ty years, makes interest too slow, for money-mentality as to harden one from circulating. low, and only being due in ten, twenty, or thisty years, makes interest too slow, for money-specialtons to hoard or look up from circulatin, and thus keep the money out of the hands of speculators and in the hands of the people, far better than current 4 per cent gold bonds. Besides, this amount of interest is perhass as much as the Government ought to pay till out of debt. As this rate, a 1-per-cent gold-creenback will have a premium of 30 cents at the end of thirty years from date of issue, and a twenty-year one 20 cents and a teu-vear one 10 cents; while a 4-per-cent gold-bond would have drained the Government in thirty years of 120 cents, or 20 cents more than the principal!

If I per cent is not enough on gold-green backs, then put on more interest, but guard against having a currency to curry too heavy a premium after maturity; but put the interest on the goldnotes for the benefit of the people, and not on bouds for the benefit of bondnoiders.

P. A. E.

seems to be. Who shall have the benefit of 11? The whole people, or a few? The efforts of the bank-currency-advocates seem to be to show how

bank-currency-advocates seem to be to show any set all of how much the people can make or are to whe use of the greenbacks. Some have even tried to show that they could not make more than 10 per cent, or admitting that the people are paying them 10 per cent for capital, when they can have all they want for 5. They offer to loan the people \$100 for \$4.10 interest, if the people will ton them \$35 without any interest. Suppose the people loan themselves \$85 without any interest, and borrow of some one cless \$15 at 5 per cent interest,—bor much would be aswed in the transaction. It would seem to figure out about \$20,000,000 on \$500,000.900 of issuing bank-currency can make nothing more than in using their capital some other way, where is the objection to the Government saving \$20,000,000 annually, unless they are able to furnish a better currency?

The cry of inflation may be well enough if there is anybody advocating inflation; but I see no necessay for inflation with the use of greenbacks, or for bringing them to par with coin. If a law were passed requiring the National Banks to withdraw their currency gradually, and making greenbacks interchangeable for \$765 bonds, the result would naturally be a greater scarcity of paper-currency and a lower price for gold. During the panio of 1873, gold declined for a time quite rapidly, while the character of the currency remained unchanged. Was it because of the abundance of gold or the scarcity of cigronacy? More likely the latter, as the tempersy hoarding and lack of facilities for using bank-exchange made a greater volume needed, and a less on the market or in circulation.

This lesson seems to show that people will mae it as long as, it can be had for less prices than gold to pay their debts with; and that a reduction of quantity will surely be followed by a corresponding appreciation of value. The privilege of exchanging greenbacks at all times at a given price, say 5 per cent premium, and, to secure uniformity of value, sell gold at his discretion, at any five the pri

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—As you have a column for letters from the people, I propose to avail ray-self of your liberality, and give you a converse-

ountry, an old acquaintance, who has a large farm and rans it very successfully.

After ordinary civilities, he accests me thus:

"Mr. Richmond. I have known you many years, while you were in business at Cleveland, O., and since you have been in Chicago, and I have re-

garded you as a sound, fair-minded an. I want your opinion of the effect that a man. I want your opinion of the effect that a speedy return to a specie-standard or currency will have upon the country, and upon individual Radway's Ready Relief

interests."

Answer—"To my mind, the effect upon the clear as any mathema ical problem, and as easily solved. Do you take Tax Chicago Taibune ?"

Farmer—"Yes, and that is what confused me.
It seems to make it for our interest to return to

Parmer—"Yes, and that is what confuses me. It seems to make it for our interest to retura to specie-payments, and that is what made me want to talk with you should."

Assert—"Well, I don't propose to argue for or against the measure, but I can tell you the consequence of a return wto all the certainty that I can that I shift make d, or that to take I from S leaves 7, and this solves the question of the effect The Therman daily, in a standing chitorial, quotes greenbacks as a discount generally averaging one shifting off; save a dollar is quited at Sily cents. This is done to bring approach upon the legal paper-money. The law of Omgrees makes the greenback a legal-tenders all debus between man and man. A dollar is a dollar by law. The Therman says a dollar is not a dollar, but only even shiftings."

Farmer—"We don't dan our mind much in theories; we den' in facts. Whi you give the same example,—same illustration?"

Asser—"I will make it plain to you. Suppose you owe the merchant \$100,—one hundred bushels of wheat will pay it by the greenback standard, present currency. To-morlow Congress robusis the Legal-Pander act, and the merchant says, Pay me the gold. Now, you sell your wheat to pay it, don't you; so that it takes 112% bashels to pay the \$100. Suppose you have the money in your pocket and you must pay him in gold,—you buy it at 12% cents,—proving it will take \$112.50 greenbacks to buy the gold \$100."

Farmer—"What does The Tarmum mean by the term 'purchasing power, 'so often used?"

Answer—'Just what affects wheat affects everything you raise; and what affects your farm-productions for one-eighth less than he new ways you. Now, just what affects wheat affects everything you raise; and what affects your productions affects other men's equally."

Farmer—"Well, the the effect reach the products of your lands decline in price, so will the labor that produces it, and the land upon which it is grown. By The Tarmum's table of values, if your property is now worth \$8,000 in greenbacks, it goes down instantive of 7,

it is grown. By The Tribune's table of values, if your property is now worth \$8,000 in greenbacks, it goes down instantiv to \$7,000 in gold. We have had a greenback legal-currency twelveyears. All the public and private debts of the people have been contracted under the system and value of greenbacks; and the whole range of property-valuation is bass! upon and adjusted to this paper-currency of the country. Now, to change the staniard to gold valuation reduces the entire value of the weal', not the country one-sighth,—just as much as 'the present premium is on gold."

Farmer—"How, then, is the country to be benefited by the change, if all values are to undergo a change?"

Ansier—"There you have me. I man't see any clearer than you do what good in to come of it; I can only see danger; for surely 'it entirely

then put on more interest, but guard against having a currency to curry too beavy a premium after maturity; but put the interest on the gold-notes for the benefit of the people, and not on bonds for the benefit of the people, and not on bonds for the benefit of the people, and not on bonds for the benefit of the people, and not on bonds for the benefit of bondholders.

PAPER VS. COIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trionus:

Cattorno, Dec. 7.—As your paper seems to argue the currency question mostly from the hard-money or bank-currency aid, and, as it seems "hard money" may lead "ray-money" may lead some to believe that the term "hard money" means coin, when, in fact, it is used only to mean a par bank currency, or as near par to make the relations of more than the only valid objection to greenbacks is their liability to fluctuate in value. The simple fact of their being worth less than par is of no importance to trade. The importer pays for his merchandise with exchange, and may there it was issued, it is not necessarily so where it was issued, it is not necessarily so where it was issued, it is not necessarily so where the importer receives it, and be must sell for coin, if the coin is needed; and the trouble to him is as great if the discount is but \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 1 per coart as if 5 per cent. So, if by using green-backs there is no loss or inconvenience more than in using bank-currency, where is the advantage in using a paper-currency instead of con, is apparent enough; and the question con, is apparent enough; and the question of delars in paper as the benefit of the contra, making 900,000 — one three may belong to back there is no loss or inconvenience more than in using bank-currency, where is the advantage in using a paper-currency instead of con, is apparent enough; and the question of debtor and creditor, are indifferent, being unaffered assaries; this is class No. 2. The other and trior described by the change. Class No. 2, the cupitalchy s.—the producing and laboring class. Crass No. 1, who hold a mixed position of dubtor and creditor, are indifferent being unaffected by the change. Class No. 2, the capitalists and salaried men, are the only ones to be benefited by a return to a gold financial standard, for their claims and dues will be increased just the amount of the present premium on gold. The third class are the losers to the same extent that the second class are gainers. The second class are the capitalists, men of fixed salaries, and those enjoying monopolien. A gold-standard will add one dollar in eight to all salaries and all their claims, and in purchasing power to buy your wheat and butter.—thus making them so much richer. The third class, who are the producers of wealth,—farmers, mentifacturers, mechanics, and laborers, who are really the debtor class,—have this to pay; so, by this operation, the third class is taxed one shilling on each dollar of debt and of salary to give to the capitalist, and the salaried men of the country,—thus making the rich richer by one dollar to eight, and the poor pooler by having to pay the rich thus sum. The complexity of the subject, and superficis I arguments of the advocates of specie, but of the common and average mind, so that the consequence of a return to a specie-basis up on your property and productions is not seen by the mass of the people."

Farmer—"I see this now as I never have before; and, if fully comprehended by the farming and third class generally, there would not be power enough in Republican party drill, principles, or politics, to command their votus. This is my opinion."

Answer—Well, as to that I have no other of the cause. Now, just so sure as there is 10, 12, or 14 per cent premium on gold, just so sure, if we return to specie-payment is reduction in the prices you will be able to obtain for your farm, labor, and its productions. If you wish to add one dollar in eight to this debt you owe to your rich neighbor, then gold will buy as much farm-produce as \$1,12 or \$1.15 or gr

sume it,—those who live on their money and salaries."

Farmer—" What would it cost 'to, buy gold enough now to pay all of the indebt schess of the country of every kind, in premium?"

Answer—Suppose the debt \$3,600,000,000, it would cost more than \$375,000,00 d to may the premium on the gold. Then it would cost \$20,000,000 to pay the premium on the gold. Then it would cost \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to pay the premium gold enough to pay all salaries as ad expenses of the various Governments annually ","

Farmer—" Is that possible? You astoud me!"

me?"

Answer?—"It is possible and it a fact; it may not be correct to a few thousand dollars, propagative. And now, sir, whether we go to specie-payments in 1876 or 1879, the sacrific se in the value of property has got to come; it must come in adjusting it to a gold-basis, and the debtor class has to say it to the rich and wealthy creditors and men on salaries."

Thos as Richmond.

AT LAST.

When first the bride and bride; proom wed,
They love their single saives the best;
A sword is in the marriage-be',
Their separate slumbers are not rest;
They quarrel and make up ag an,
They give and suffer words of pain.
Both right, and w rong,
Tag struggle for ag.
Till some good day, when the y are old,
Some dark day, when the bat is are tolled,
Desth having taken their bat i of life,
They lose themselves, and ind each other;
They know that they are lan band, wife,
For, weeping, they are Fat they, Mother!

Add Tuthemen, Oldenge, ed to

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relie IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

That in-taxtly stops the most exercising pains also inflammations, and early suggestions, unclaim a the Longy, Sibmach, Bowels, or other ghade or organ, one southeasten. In from One to Twenty Minutes No matter how violant or exercisting the pale to labourarie, Bed-ridd m, Infire, Cripoled, Rarrou, he raigie, or programmed with disease matter.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladeler, Inflammation of the Braels, Mu mps, Congestion of the Braels, Mu mps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Krea's hus, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Cataria, Influence, Headachs, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatics, Cold Chilis, Ague Chilis

The application of the Resty Relies to the pate oparts where the pain or difficulty exists will also see and comfort the pain or difficulty exists will also see and comfort.

Twenty d.ops in half a tumbler of sever will as fer minutes, ours Grames, Specias, Special in the severil, and all internal pain. Travelows the several and always corry a bottle of RADTAP REALY RELIES with them. A few drops in use of prevent sickness or a size from change of water. In abottle than French Brandy or Bitters as a size that FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Arms cured for fifty count. There is ree adial agent in the world that will care free ad a and all other maintone, billing, scaries, typonic, we and other fevers (aided by Radary's Philis wells hadeny's Ready Reliad. Prity comis per bonis and the Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

DR. RADWAYS SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight B

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Graval, Diabetes, Pro-soppage of water, incontinence of urina, heart of ease, abuminuria, and in all cases where there es had dust deposits, or the water is thick, clearly, wind substances like the white of an egg, or threads had slik, or there is a morbit, dark, billion appearant while bone-dust deposits, and when there is a point while bone-dust deposits, and when there is a point.

all said was a prostatic streeture in the flammation of the kidneys and bladds their opinion that my age—77 years over cetting radically outed. I had by hysicians, and had taken a large quantity of the said of the said of the said homeopathic but he had read of astonishing ourse saving by modics, and some four months apy will adapt in Survey Feening Feel of a discontinuous form of the said of the sa

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

Read "False and True

THE FRENCH The Becent St Electors

A Cfince at the

Germany and the

What Is Thoug in the Ol

A Few Words on

Special Correspondence of Parts, Nov. 21.—The symmets in France is a English and American syl live chosen for a spe responsible as ours would be system as ours would be alected for seven years, allowed to have seats in sectatives, and required with the views of that be pver they found themsel were chosen for seven the hereditary chief of natter of form, it embra hte monarchy and negr another illustration of a sountry, the actual Gove than the people desire. Germany, on the other to furm (according to my a sitreme y good in practic honest, scientific, and j Trance, the seeds of the

are too vigorous and all-Bourbon or even an Orie the memory of terrible tion is too recent to give chance at present. But to near to Bouspartism, i eds, as to convince impa Praces, on the whole, re-ear, a Despotism under the The Republic has been for chiefs, in Thiers and Ma-mpable of betraying their sourse of time, it gets a k Republic will cease to be, I went to Versailles a f

THE ELECT

The question under disc Lists vs. Scrutin d'Arron be freely translated: Siz Tickst. The question was the National Assembly size general ticket for each people of Illinois should bers of Congress on or meh Arrondissement, or Department, as we actus men. It will be seen at d'Arrondissement is the the two methods; peveril by nearly all the Mouard in the Assembly; while & Bripes, including Thiers, Blanc. The reason for operation of Scrutin de L are usually the centres are nism, would be likely the Departments in wh. the Departments in which while, by the other method where aristocratic influes ground, and where the peasemed in their political would be likely to chooming hours of the peasement of the peasem question derived addition fact that M. Boffet, the Ch Mahon's Cabinet, had ann the existence of the Mini roudissement; and that, if adopted, he and his colleagues assignations. Following that, if the present Cabine sext one might be even m. ext one might be even m sext one might be even m
Repathican members of t
Strutin d'Arrondessemente
ried some Deparies with
mass of the Left and t
boddly to the challenge of
156 votes for Scrutin de Li
opposite policy. Notwithe
the members of the Left
ful; and the Republique F
ling thann's the victors with
of spirits presenting their

of spirits, pressging their ing elections.

THE PERNCH. is the meat uproarious de ever seen. Every member if it be only five words, is a box in front of the Pres he reaches the box, the At mood to hear him, or it m the mood to hear him, or it m the poor man is assailed tumuit, until the President I large dinner-bell, con a large dinner-bell, con a large dinner-bell, con servel, and agitates it till then rises and address amonstrance to the Assailaben so overcome by his already retired to his seas at in the galiery, three and harried so badly that leave their speeches unfin however, made short a without much laterruptic seating the season to be declarately against a restriction in the United Seasons to have the effect that retarding busines, and ha litegather is not unlike a convention in the United highly undign fied in appearant to have the effect that retarding busines, as the inhane tong unless he worth hearing. The Assembly is composite that retarding busines a, so that have the effect that retarding busines a, so the inhane tong unless he worth hearing. The Assembly is composite that the same in al. Moques. The Assembly is composited that the same unless the best allegather as a large are some unacconducted in the safety, at the prepounts of adverse could unite, it the next election. But a lithough their majority is by the operation of Scruthey will oe forces! to conduct the sattlement of their different particular and the or

in France is pismity of this happy result on apprenance of the last true from a better knowledge our from a higher estimate for from a better knowledge our from a higher estimate for from a better knowledge our from a better knowledge our from a higher estimate for franchist the common pao, la formers.

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RADWAYS RILIAN RESOLVENT

BLOOD PURIFIER

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ve Years' Growth Cured to BEVERILY, Mass., July 38, 180, ave had ovacian rumer in the email doubors asid "there are as had been as a had been as a subject of the subje

DRTANT LETTER.

y years well known to the steepers the United States.

NEW YOAR, Oot. II, USA.

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RADWAY'S lating Pills tegratily conted with ever the content of the conte

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. The Becent Struggle on the Electoral Law.

Germany. larmany and the Pope---Ultramontanism in Europe.

A offince at the National Assem-

My--- The Feeling Toward

What Is Thought of America in the Old World.

A Few Words on Housekeeping.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PLETS, Nov. 21.—Tue existing form of Gov PARM, Nov. 21.—The existing form of Government in Prance is a curious mixture of the Loglish and American systems, viz.: an Executes chosen for a specified term, and a Ministry responsible to the National Assembly; such a system as ours would be if the President were for seven years, and the Cabinet were statives, and required to govern in accordance with the views of that body, and to resign whenthat of England would be if the sovereign en for seven years instead of being ditary chief of the State. In the mere of form, it empraces the best points of narchy and negro-suffrage, -- a compront may be the form of Government in any may, the actual Government will be an better the people dealer. The Government of form (according to my way of thinking), but mbrene y good in practice, —being economical, hoost, scientific. and just, to a degree. In

are too vigorous and all-pervading to permit ory of terrible suffering and humiliance at present. But the existing Republic is spartism, in its forms and methrespection is the kind of Government which a Despotism under the guise of Democracy. Republic has been fortunate in having two Thiers and MacMahon, who were inable of betraying their trusts. Wuen, in the ree of time, it gets a knave for President, the went to Versailles a few days ago, to listen to

stion under di-cussion was Scrutin de Scrutin d'Arrondissement, which may y translated: State Ticket vs. County onal Assembly should be chosen on a ral ticket for each Department (as if the of Congress on one ticket), or one in artment, as we actually elect our Congressd'Arrondissement is the more democratic of the tao methods; neverthe'ess, it was supported aly all the Monarchists and Bonapartists mbly; while Scrutin de Liste was aded and voted for by Republicans of all neluding Thiers, Gambetta, and Louis ma. The reason for this is, that, under the of Scrutin de Liste, the cities, which ally the centres and hot-beds of Repub-n, would be likely to control the vote of file, by the other method, the rural districts, aristocratio influence still holds its nd, and where the peasanity are largely gov ald be likely to choose men of their own rbood to represent them, instead of the mat lawyers and orators of the cities. The mestion derived additional interest from the fast that M. Buffet, the Chief of President Machana Labora Labora announced that he staked is that it. Bother, the chief of resident itselfation's Cabinet, had announced that he at seed the attaces of the lithistry on Scrutin d'Arrendissement; and that, if Scrutin de Liste were dispited, he and his colleagues would hand in their magnations. Following this were outgivings that, if the present Cabinet were dissolved, the latt one might be even in re-uncleasant. The lapshican members of the Cabinet supported thrulin d'Arrondissement, and und oubsedly carried some Departes with them; but the great was of the Left and the Left Centre came addy to the challenge of M. Buffet, and gave its rotes for Scrutin de Liste, against 357 for the opposite policy. Notwithstanding their defeat, his members of the Left seem to be very cheerful; and the Republique Francaise of this morning tents the victors with an alleged depression if spirits presaging their overthrow in the compagnations.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY the most uproarious deliberative body I have one men. Revery member who desires to appair, it is to enly five words, is obliged to mount into tour is front of the President's chair. When a rachee the box, the Assembly may be in a mood to hear him, or it may not. If it is not, he poor man is assailed by jeers and general timut, until the President seizes the handle of large dinner-bell, conveniently hung on a write, and agitates it till the chamor ceases. He has the sand addresses a few words of remainment to the Assembly, and invites the general to proceed, unless the poor man has been so overcome by his reception that he has already retired to his seat. During the hour I may be a considered and harried so badly that they were obliged to his itsir speeches unfinished. Three others, however, made short and effective speeches, whom much laterruption. The hooting and seignisting seem to be directed mainly, though a sendany, against notorious demagognes, which is not invited and proxy fools. The scene diagether is not unlike an excited Nominating Carantion in the United States; and, while high unlies fied in appearance, the disord reserve is not unlike an excited nominating Carantion in the United States; and, while high unlies fied in appearance, the disord reserve to have the effect of expediting rather as the first he has something to say with heaving.

The Assembly is composed of four principal training the best por the Comte de Chambord, to have the effect of expediting rather as the sum of the best portions as about the first part of the best portions are so peculiar that they have a something to say with heaving. These four divisions as before the counselors the Republic and accepts the remain as a first part of the bis increased in a section. But they cannot unite, and among their majority is his leip to be increased in the same unaccommodated members, and have a better knowledge of the enemy's strength, from a higher estimate of the blessings of the planting that of the planting into the possibility of the

If the next war is beginning to appear irksome to France, it is quite as much so to Germany. If the latter would be reasonably assured against a war for mere reveuge on the part of France, I faucy she would willingly code back Alsace and Loriane, together with the for tresses which now constitute the chief bulwark aga ast such a war.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVLICT in Germany has reached a point where the triumph of the Government over the Papacy is perfectly assured. It has been demy strated beyond a doubt that the middle-class Catholics, the men of property and intelligence, sustain the ecclesiatical laws; and that the Government need not hesitate to enforce them on account of any danger of a fire in the rear. It is also discovered that the recalcitrant priesthood, though perfectly ready to be imprisoned for constitute in the salaries and expenses of the religious establishment, both Catholic and Protestant; and, when a priest refuses to conform to the ecclesiastical laws, it is optional with the Government to turn the money over to one who will. Large pumbers have already given in their addession. A junctions exercise of this power will eventually wese, out every Ultramontain prelate in the country. Meanwhile, some very queer things happen. In one of the villages near Heidelberg, recently, a recalcitrant priest stole the altar and the sacred relics out of a church, and carried them of booth, to prevent them from falling into the bands of a new appointee. He was pursued, the property recovered, and himself senienced to six months impris menut. In another town, an ejected press sought and obtained permission to hid his services in a Protestant church. In a third, where the Old Catholics were pretty numerous, an arjangement was made to build a partition in the cautre of the church, from end merous, an ar'angement was made to build a partition in the cautre of the church, from end to end and from rayment to roof; and here the two branches hold service every Sunday, on op-

posite sides.

THE STRUCGLE OF THE VATICAN
to recover us former political supremacy in Europe is, on the whole, a losing one. The proclamation of the dogma of Infallibility was not the cause of this struggle, but one of the weapons fabricated to carry it on. Granted the infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals, and the concomitant right to decide what portion of human affairs is included in faith and morals, there is really no limit to his authority, except such as his own infallibility may prescribe. No Governhis own infallibility may prescribe. No Government in Europe, not even that of Spain, is will ment is Europe, not even that of Spain, is willing to trust itself upon so slender a prop. Notwitne anding the pers null popularity of Pius IX., the policy of the Vatican is losing ground even in Italy. The Italians are thoroughly Catholic; but they are a very matter-offact people, and are near enough to the Vatican to get a distinct view of it. Consequently, the enchantment which distance lends to other worshipers is wanting from them. The Pope's policy of shutting himself up and playing pri oner, since the advent of Victor Emmanuel in Rome, is grinned at by the common people and cursed by the tradesine. The intention was to create dissatisfaction with the Government, by interdicting the great Church festivals and display, while the Vicar of Jesus Christ is in bonds; but the policy seems to have created more divisatisfaction with the Pops than with the King, so far; and it will soon be an important question for the Clentals to

Pope than with the king, so far; and it will soon be an important question for the Cleicais to consider, how far they can safely educate the people to discense with such shows. In another generation it may be harder to go back to them than it was to break away from them. The Pope is a benevolent and kindly old man, and I amoure that, in his immost heart, he wishes well to the whole human race; but his Court is like whole fourts, greatly of prover and determited. the whole human race; but his Court is like other Courts,—greedy of power, and determined to keep what it has got and get what it can. They emulae St. Peter in drawing a sword and cutting off their enemies ears. M. Emile de Laveleye is probably right in saying it was that baleful influence, acting through a superstitions woman, that turned the wavering basance of the lake Emperor's Government, and caused the declaration of war against Germany. "God will be with us, for we shall overthrow Protestant Prussia," was the exchanging of the Empress when she had finally carried her point.

when she had finall curried her point.

TO CHANGE THE SHEELCT:

What the people of the Old World think of us is something of importance for us to know; for, according as they think well or ill of us, they send or withhold their capital; they migrate to America, or remain at home, or turn their twoments to other lands. Our form of Government is not taken very much into the account nowadays in making up the estimate. Formerly, it went for very much; now, it counts for very little. Royalty and aristocracy, as well as expitalists, traders, sholars professic nal and literary men, form their judgment of the American Republic, the Frence Republic, and the Mexican Republic, the Frence Republic, and the Mexican Republic, the frence Republic, and the Mexican Republic as what they are called. The common people, the emigrating class, have until recently had an exalted dea of the advantages of America as a country of highways and abundant employment; but, with this class, politically have no weight, erect the one idea escape from military service. It is now un-etood that, while nominel wages may be high with us, there is a larger percentage of per-out of employment than in Europe; and has brought emigration to a standstill at the gera being abone equal going and returning,—a condition which is only temporary, however. The great and striking advantage we possess over every country in Europe is the thirt, intelligence independence, and abundance enjoyed by the agricultural class. It is to this that the conditions of the strike of the st

by the agricultural class. It is to this that we owe, directly or indirectly, 90 per cent of the emigration we have received; and this will continue to a tract the surplus population of the British fales, Germany, and Scandinavia, as soon as the present depression shall have passed away.

Hardly any one, except Don Carlos, believes that the people of Europe will ever to less free that they are now. They may, however, change to forms of Government more or less, as Syain, France, Italy, and Germany have done within a few years. Whether they shall incline within a few years. Whether they shall incline

will depend, in some measure, noon the sort of example we give them of the continued workings of that system, though the great majority in all countries set more store by security, sability, and order, than upon the forms ty which these are achieved. The disclosures of rascalty in public life, of which the American press has for a long time been fall, have not escaped natice, though I must set it down as an extraordioary mark of International comity, that I have not seen any, except the most distant, allusion to them in any newspaper, either English or Continental. A more prolific source of disfavor arising from the growing distruct of our judicial proceedings. I have been asked over and over again, why it is so difficult in America to punish a rascal or recover stolen property. "The hardest thing for our people to unders' and," and a Frankfort hanker who has large interests in New York. "is, why justice cannot be depended on in your Courts. I know of several cuses at this moment, where large sacrifices are being made in the way of settlement with sharpare, rather than tun the risk of long deiay, heavy costs, and uncertain verdicts, in American tribunals. It is this uncertainty, quite as much as the failure of recent speculative investments in America, that deters German capitalists from putting more money at risk on your side of rise water. I suppose you treat mas well as you treat each other. In fact, I know you do; but you must reform your code, weed out your technicalities, and find some way to get better juries."

Not being a lawyer myself, I was unable to show this gentleman Past a A REPUBLICAN FORM,

Not being a lawyer myself, I was unable to show this gentleman what a NOBLE SYSTEM OF JURISPRUDENCE we have. I trust that some Conversation-Kenge of the American Bar will come to the rescue. Meanwhile, that eminent hair-splitter will be shocked to learn that, in the effete monarchy where the above colloquy took place, a flaw in an indictment is of no advantage whatever to a crimica; that the efforts of Courts are di ected to expediting rather than hindering the course of just ee; and that a man worth \$1.00,000 is as liable to go to juil, if guilty, as a tramp without to expediting rather than hindering the course of justice; and that a man worth \$.00,000 is as habis to go to jail, if guilty, as a tramp wishout a groschen in his pocaet. An Autwerp merchant, worth some 10,000,000 traces, and having influential connections, was recontly detected in some beary trauds on the revenue. Within a torthight's time he had been indicted, tried by a jury of his peers, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000,000 france. How the foundations of society would be shaken if this had nappened in Chicago, and what public-spirited efforts would be made to secure the poor man's pardon!

The chaspness of human life, the insecurity of property in our large cities, the awkwardness and laxity of our jurisprudence and Civil Service, our exasperating tar ff, and the blackguard character of a jortion of our Diplomatic and Consular representation, have not merely lowered us in the estimation of Europe; they have deprived us of capital and population which we might otherwise have had, and have neutralized, to a great extent,

we have heretofone exercised. Especially have they strengthened the hands of those who believe in strong Governments. If it be our doctrine that "The best Governments if hat which governs least," our example is not promoting the apread of it very much if the present time. Avertheless, our astonishing growth, and our freedom from the close and hinderances of ages of Old-Worle presemption and supersution, have invested as with a romantic interest in the eject

of all Europeans who bestow any thought upon

of all Europeans who bestow any thought upon us whatever.

BOUSEKEPPING.

In the way of immediate personal comfort,—that is, what a man finds lossed his own house,—Americans are better provided that a sur other people. The English have more servants and better ones, and the French superior cooks; but the superiority ends there. The Italians nave little more conception of personal comfort that their Homan amosetors; and the Germans have, until recently, lived, moved, and that their being in the midst of intolerable and all-pervading atench. The smel s of Cologne have passed into a provert; but I encountered the same colors, with varying intensity, in all German saties and towns, large and small, and in German Switzerland as well. The difficulty, if it may be called by so mild a name, proceeds from a neglect of drainage, and a clumsy arrangement of water-closets in doors minus the water,—a system which led a member of the German Paris, ment, not long since, to declare, in open session, that the capital of the German Empire was ein grosser Abbrilt, or words to that effect. All new houses are now constructed on the American pian, and good sea arage has been introduced in most of the cities; but if must be that the houses of older construction have not vet conformed themselves to the new system for some of the streets in the great and prosperous cities of Cologne and Frankfort, though clean to exferhal appearance, are readolest of meptitic gases, and the nose of the traveler is liable to be sainted with the same, whichever way he thrue in city or country.

Drainage, plumbing, bath-rooms, gas, heatingtraveler is liable to be sainted with the same, whichever way he thrue in city or country.

Drainage, plumbing, bath-rooms, gas, heating-apparatus, and household-furentiate are the points of housekeeping in which America generally excels, although Paris has the best generally excels and the same constitution gush in overy quarter; yet

is one of the most difficult of achievements in the Eternal City. I took lodgings in one of the best modern hotels there, and told my counter I would like to take a batu in the morning, naming the hour. He replied that he would have it ready for me. At the appointed time I was awasened by a noise, as if somebody we exprend a based running a based running. ready for ms. At the appointed time I was awakened by a noise, as if somebody we etringing a base-drum into my apartments. I strang out of sed to investigate, and discovered two men Iranging a hage metalic bath-indicto my partor; and two others carrying hot and cold water in metallic pails: and another, who seemed to be the Grand Commander of the Bath, brandishing a thermometer stuck through a siab of cork, and giving orders to the rest. My faithful cour er was the sixth man in the procession; and to him I remarked, with as straight a face as I could command, that I should have preferred to go to the bath-rooms of the hotel, rather than have so much fuse made in my apartment. He replied that it would be impossible, since there was no bath-room in the hotel. This assortment of raw material for a bath had been brought on a cart from a bathing-establishment two or three squares distant. I have since found that very few hotels on the Comment are provided with bath-rooms, while none of them bive gas in the rooms of guess,—for the reason, I suppose, that it would cut off

THE CANDLE-TAX.—

one france being charged for each candle lighted, whether much or little is burned. One of my arriset experiences of this presyme fraud was

one frace being charged for each candle lighted, whether much or little is burned. One of my earliest experiences of this pheavine fraud was at Macon, where I arrived as one member of a party of air adults and three chitures. Our rooms had been engaged in advance by telegraph. The landlady received us with a beaming cordinity which implied that she had been expecting us for months, or even years. We were so overcome by the jorousness of our greeting that we did not at first notice the number of candles lighted to obser our apartments. We found that the number was exactly nine, or one for each person, whereas three would have been enough for all. But give expects to be swindled more or less when traveling, and it is pleasanier to have the process oiled with the deferential con tesy of a Frenchman, or waxed over with the smilling volubility of a Frenchman, or waxed over with the smilling volubility of a Frenchman, or the surfly importance of an English head-waiter.

H. W.

THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION. Gen. Grant Renominated by the Meth-

New York Herald, Dec. 8.

The Methodist preachers and the Methodist Sunday-School Union held a joint meeting on Monday last in the Temple Street Methodis Episcopal Church, Boston, the Rev. L. B. Bates Episcopal Church, Boston, the Rev. L. B. Bates presiding. After devotional exercises, Prof. William Wells, of Union College, was introduced to address the meeting. He spoke on the subject of "Bismarck and the Papace," reviewing at length the usin of circumstances which led to the rupture which exists between the German Government and the Papacy. He declared that to the school system of Germany more than to any other earthly thing belongs the honor of the German success. In concluding, he warned the people of the United States of the danger which is threatening them and their free institutions by the Papacy. by the Papary.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, in accordance with an

one class of people in the South who had been recognized as nationality by the Pope, and they would welcome his followers to those shores; but the race freed by the people of the North will never strike a blow against constitutional liberty. Bishop Haven said that there is to be a tremend us political battle this year, neghning with the election of a Democratic Sneaker of the National House of Re rescotatives. He said that the ministers of Bo Lou are in the field of battle; their words are reported and the Southern papers comment on them. The questions of the content of the southern papers comment on them. Southern papers comment on them. The question is, "Snall the Northern people rule the nation?" "Shall the Puritan or the Cavalie by tion is. "Shall the Northern souls rule the nation?" "Shall the Puritan or the Cavalle be the ruler?" "Shall Buston or Charles in be the centre?" The Methodist Episcopal Church is toe only institution in the south to-day that represents the American nation. You must, he said, stand by your Church. There are in the South nearly 300,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who know what they believe just as well as the people of New England, and better. They appreciate liberty and those who gave it to them; they never will be bettayers, and lat the people of the North never bettay them. The mileontants of the Nouth know that they were defeated by one man; that man is President Grant, and if the peop e throw him over at the command of politicians they will rue it. Pray, brethren, that President Grant may be re-elected. Pray for the true people of the South, and you will find that thus you will be able to keep down the kndred threatning powers, the slave power and the power of the Papacy.

The liev. Dr. Sherman, of Brooklyn, moved that the meeting voic that they had heard the settiments advanced by Bishop flaven with great pleasure and hearty ap roval. The metion was unanimously adopted. All opposed were invited to rise, but not one person rose. There was great applause.

THE ELM AND THE VINE.

From the Spanish of J. se Rosas, of Hex'co.

From the Spanish of J.s. Roos, of Mexico
"Ughold my feetle branches
With thy strong arms, I pray;"
Thus to the Eith, her neighbor,
The vine was heard to say;
E.s., lying low and helpless,
A weary lot & mine,
Crawled o'er by every reptile,
And browsed by hungry kins."
The Eim was moved to pity;
Then spoke the generou: iree;
"My hapless friend, come hither,
And find support in me."

The kindly Ein, receiving
The graceful Vine's embrace,
Become, with tast adornment,
The garden's pride and grace;
Became the chosen covers
In which the wild birds sing;
Became the love of shepherds,
And glory of the spring.

O besutiful example
For youthful minds to beed I
The good we do to others
Shall never miss its meed;
The love of those whose sorrows
We lighten shall be odrs,
And o'er the path we walk in
That love shall scatter dowers,
Fillium Custon Bryand in the Constian D

Boucleault and Canvas-Backs. Boucleault and Canvas-Backs.

A Baitimore paper is suchority for the statement that "Mr. Boucleault has better tasts than Damas, and a more remed knowledge of the delicacies of the art, and he will write a better work. One thing that he knows is his to cook a canvas pack, and then when it is done he knows how to carve it. Not a drop of his delicacies in the canvas-back's must be allowed to evaporate until the carving-knirs lets it from him. He is to be done by a hot, clear fire in as short a time as is required to crisp and brown the skin and outer flesh, and he is to be served with celenity and celery. Supplemented by a bottle of proper champague, carved with jungment, and abetted by a little currant; jelly, the canvas-back constitutes the grandest culturary triumph that the cenius of man has translated to his to such. The crowaded heads of Europe are few of them fit to enjoy it." **EDUCATIONAL** 

Tenth Anniversary of the Philaletliean Society of Vassar College.

The Quiet and Decorous Life of the Sudents at the Famous Female College.

Sober Dress on Gala Occasions Not Only Permitted, but Encouraged.

The Vitality of Princeton College Demonstrated-A Growing Institution.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Vassar, like perform the usual kind office of such organiza ions by rousing the students from that dull steady plod which the emonotony of college rontine is apt to beget. These societies are two in

consists of preparatory students, who, bowing with exemplary submission to the edict which denies them the title of "Members of the College," have very properly designated themselves THE PIRST LITERARY SOCIETY

college is the Phi alethean, to which only members of the regular classes are only members of the regular classes are eligible. It numbers about 150 members and is divided into three chapters—Alpha, Beta, and Delta. Meetings are held every Fridsy evening by each. The programme consists of easays, readings, music, tableaux, etc. Union meetings are held at stated intervals in the Society half, efficit as gon in its way, furnished with all the appointments of a ministure theatre.

A public suterraioment is given each year, by the Society, on the first Friday in December, the anniversary of its organization, when guests

by the Society, on the first Friday in Desember, the anniversary of its organization, when guests are invited from all parts of the country. Dec. 3, Phiratethea celeurated the completion of her teach year, in a way which restected credit upon berself and upon those who have worked to make her what she is. The day itself has been granted by the Faculty as a permaneut holdar, and is generally devoted to elabora e preparations for the evening. Friday, the College presented.

AN EXCENTINGEN LIYELY ASPECT.

an exceedingly Lively aspect.

In the morning there was the usual distracted exodus to town, for necessaries in the way of flowers, gloves, etc. The College halls formed the reene of action for a busy Committee ou Decoration as ever the most wretched and imposed upon of mortals. Having been faithful unto death in the winding of 400 yards of the contract that they provide the contract the contract of the contract that they provide the contract the contract of the contract that they provide the contract the contract of the contract that they provide the contract the contract the contract the contract that they provide the contract the c greens, they spent the day in festioning them through the long corridor on the parlor-floor, making the whole promenade a bower of fresh and spicy evergreens. The students showed their usual zeal for the general good by strupping their private parlors of ornamints, which they contributed for the adornment of the College and strupting their private parlors and by working all day to and students' parlors, and by working all day to give these rooms a core and tinished look. The late afternoon cars from town brought back a goody number of well-laden hilgrims, who were reminded, as they walked up in the twiling of from the lodge, perhaps more forcibly than any one clea, of the one shadow which hung over our featuriles. The College flag, always up on these occasions, floated at half-mast in respect to the memory of Judge Harria, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, whose death was appropried. give these rooms a cozy and tinished look. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, whose death was amounced in chapet the night before Philalethean Day, 9'. 7 o'clock toe guests began to arrive; they were received in the pariors by the President of the society, assisted by those of the three chapters. At 8 the andience assembled in chapet. After an interval of a few moments, the roll of the organ began, and the chief officers of the Society and chapters entered, Miss Rhenards, the Presuent, Lessing on the arm of President Raymond, who conducted her to the stage, where she presided during the evening.

THE PROGRAMME

to the stage, where one presided during the evening.

THE PROGRAMME
consisted in a debate, a recitation, and instrumental and vocal music. The disputants in the debate were, as usual, representatives from the Senior and Junior classes. The subject was a very debatable and fruitful one: "Are Science and Piety Antagonistic?" The affirmative assa given by Aliss Bliss, of New Haved, in a paper very gracefully written, but lacking in strength. Many of the points were foncible and well thought out, but needed a more energetic style of treatment to deslop their full strength. The delivery was chalacterized by a calm self-possession and composure, ized by a calm self-possession and composite, which, though admirable in themselves, were not the qualities to force and hold the attention

of the andience.

The first words of the negative, given by Miss Cifford, of Missankee, showed that we were to have an expression of opinion quits different in apirit. From beginning to end, it was full of fire and animation. The essay itself was well. analyzed and pointedly written, the argument were good, and the answer to the affirmative

Tag march and finale of Weber's great Con-The march and finale of Weber's great Concer.-Stuck, Haged by Miss Stevens, of Cheeng, was the most remar-able feature of the evening. Miss Stevens bas stready won a reputation here as the finest player in College,—and we boast several good students in instrumental as well as vocal music. She certainly possesses a wonerful talent, to whose cultivation one might well devote a lifetime. It is said she is to have a thorough musical education abroad, and if this be true it needs no ocacle to prophesy a signal success.

The recitation which succeeded consisted of two selections—"The Eighteeth of Jane, 1s15," Victor Hugo; and "Author's Night," by J. T. Trowbridge. It showed fine elecutionary powers, and was an elegant and finished performance.

with Adam's beautiful Christmas song, sung With Adam's beautiful Christmas song, substance of our favorite vocalists, the chapel exercises ended, and our gue to turned their attention from the intellectual feast to a more supscatial one spread in the dining-hall. Dancing, which usually succeeds the collation, was this

which usually succeeds the collation, was this time superseded by

A MILD PROMENADE,
since the Society, by no means a moneyed corporation, found itself not in condition to afte a band, the bo tom of the Treasury having apreared before that question came up for discussion. The promenade, however, proved by no means the least agreeable part of the programme, since we always take pleasure in making the acquaintance of our fellow-students in a new light, and find the development of which our prossic ever day selves are capable at these times truly refreshing. The dress of the young ladies is always eminently tasteful and suited to the occasion. It seems to be the prevaining idea that extravagant dressing is in order at Vassar, whenever there is opportunity, but the is a mistazen idea. There are some, who are periectly able to do so, who wear elegant dresses, but it is invariably a quite elegance, in all respects suited to the character of the entertainment. Many dressively iffully, and it is an understood thing that any one who wears a pretty, tasteful winterdress, may consider her attire perfectly suitable. We observed human nature and attire till 11, they the corridors were deserted. The weary entertainers settled in their rooms to discuss the success of the evening till midnight, and to congra ulace each other on Philalechea's freshly-wou laureis.

PRINCETON.

THE ANNUAL CATALOGUE. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The annual cetalogue of Princeton College for 1875-'6 has just been published. It shows that, of the large increase in attendance, which is noticeable this year in most of our colleges, Princeton nasher share. There are 483 students, being an in-crease over last year of 175. The Freehman class is the largest that ever entered, numbering

DR. M'COSH has completed his seventh year at the head of has completed his seventh year at the head of the institution. Referring, in his opening address, in September last, to this fact, he remarked that as physiological claim that in seven years every particle of matter in the body is renewed, so he had become thoroughly an American and ide, there out and out with Princet of College. He gave a brief account of the progress of the college during his administration, but did not wish to claim any ment for himself, giving the credit to those frieads who, by the wisdow of their counces and their generous benefactions, sus and the institution. They had received he said \$1,200,000 in the shape of constions. The number of the buildings had about doubled, and some of these are dit surpassed in beauty by any built of late years in this country. There are two fine

passed in beauty by any built of late years in this country. There are two fines Museums.

One in natural histors and one in geology, the latter handly equaled, cortainly not excelled by any in the country. It has been enicibled dately by many fine additions; notably the original collection of Alpine errains bowliers of Prof. Guyot, containing over 5,000 spectagens, illustrative of the glacial period. A series of selection paintings, illustrating the flora fains, and scenery of the several geological periods is now in course of preparation by Prof. Hawkins, under the direction of Prof. Guyot. An art department has been added. It a contains a historical collection of namings begin by President Maclean, embracing all the College President Maclean, embracing all the College President Maclean, embracing all the College President anciding a flue picture of Aaron Burr. The private of Washington, by Peale, the elder, is here, with those of many other workines and notables. Over \$4,000 worth of books has been added to the library. Six new Professorships, including one in civil enginearus, and twelve new branches of study in the various desartments of literature and science, have been added. An extensive was em of Fellowships and prizes has been organized, to which \$5,000 a year is devoted. The vacant char in Natural History has been filed by Prof. George alacloskie, Lt. D.; a direct importation of the College of Beifast, Ireland.

While by far the majority of Princeton's stu-

While by far the majority of Princeton's stu-

While by far the majority of Princeton's students pursue the old carriculum of studens, yet the great increase in the number of studens in THE SCHOOL OF SCHECE shows that this is, fast growing into public favor. It is named after the late John C. Green, who end wed it. There are forty-five students persuing the full course, an increase of twenty-two over last year. Prof. Charles McNi lan, C. E., formerly of Lehigh University, Pa, was elected, during the past year, to the char of Chril Engineering. Anochable fact in regard to the representation by Schee, is, that while New Yestey and New York take the lead yet nearly every State and some of the Territories, Wales, Jayan, and in the area well represented. There are two fire

There are two fine

BILLDINGS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

One is a much-needed hotel, built by some of the liberal friends of the College. In this will be a oca ding-hall, capable of accommodating 480 students, where board will be furnished at cost. This will do away with the clubs now in vogue, and from which so many of the colored gendlemen obtain their living. The other is a very fine dormitory, containing all modern improvements. It will be one of the finest baildings of the kind in this country. The botel will be open next Commencement, the dormitory at the opening of college in September.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THE THEOLOGICAL EXMINARY located near the college never was in a more flourishing condition. It will be remembered that a distinguished graduate and "chip of the old block" of this institution occurres a rather prominent place in Chicago theology. The number of students has so increased that the Truste's find it necessary to provide more ample. number of students has so increased that the Truste s indis necessiry to provide more ample accommodations. A very fine building is in process of crection in which will be located the recitation and lecture rooms. It will be after the most approved plans, though plain in architecture. It will make the sixth outlding.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL

linister Schenck's Disgrace-Further Attempts at Vindication-dis De-tense Distrusted - The General's Fame as a Poker-Pinyer Perpetu-

Tame as a Poker-Player Perpetuated.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Anglo-American Times of this week returns, with perhaps more mai than judgment, to Gen. Schenck's detense in a long article which purports to explain the transactions between the Schenck and Mr. Park. It publishes the documents, or some of them, which passed between these two genulemen touching the so called loan of \$50,000 by Park to Schenck, and the guarantee to the latter of 13 per cent interest on the Emma stock he was supposed to purchase with this money. Unhappily this long narrative does not cover all the points necessary to Gen. Schenck's vindication. It has never been doubted that papers could be payanced which should be regular in form. The froduction of such papers goes for nothing with those who believe that the infor nothing with shose who believe that the in-ducements which led Gen. Schenck to permit the advertised use of his official title as Minister in connection with the Fearma filtre as Minister connection with the Fearma filtre are not of kind to be recorded in writing; or that, if recorded, the records are not among those no given to the public. Gen. Schenou's application as done too much or not enough. Too much of the public respectively. if, as he intimates, dislomatic reasons have compelled the United States Minister to keep silem when he had a good defense to the calumness widely circulated in London, and so widely blieved. Too little, because he has not published. lieved. To little, because he has not published the whole testimony on which he bases Gen. Schenck's defense. No hing will clear Gen. Schenck's the whole truth. If that will, I for my part shall be heartily glad. If he can be cleared, a stain which through him has loog rested on the honor of the country he represents will be washed out. But it cannot be done by publishing selections from his avanisation; in will be washed out. But it cannot be done by publishing selections from his examination-inchief, and suppressing the who e of his crossexamination. The latter is described by his pre-ent advocate as "insolent." I have heard it described as very damaging. Whether it be damaging or not, the suppression of it is damaging. One side—the partisens of Schenck—treat his evidence as an experience. The other side—the representance of the defranded shareholders of the Kenna Mine, treats, it as proof

sting. One side—tise partisons of Science.

It is evidence as an experision. The other

side—the representative of the defrauded shareholders of the Emma Mine—treats it as proof
that he was bribed. Until it is all published,
and until all other attainable evidence is published, the public will, at best, suspend its judgment.

What a position, meantime, is that of the
American Legation and of Americans in London! An active discussion going on a bether or
not the American Minister was or was not an
accomplice in one of the largest frauds ever perpetrated, and whether or not he was briced to
necome an accomplice,—for years a considerable
part of the Engush public asserting and believing that he was. His own advocate says this
week:

"As the most conspicuous of those connected
with the mine, he became at once the object of
remark, which in the failure of the enterprise
hardened into calumny, whereby he was represented as having lent his name for a bribe to a
swindle, using the digatity conferred upon him
by his Government to delude the English public
into a fraud. The story unised over Europe and
American has been widely accepted as true.

Abroad, in the metropolis of all others in
which Americans feel a slur most sensitivaly, the
Minister of the United States has had to endure
for years not only a fire of press invective, but in
society an undefined feeling of repreach."

"Undefined" is not the word which correctly
describes the reproaches leveled at Gen.
Schenck. In society and elsewhere they have
been only too well defined. But what Gen.
Schenck's own champion—who has evidently
been supplied by himself with a judicious selection of documents—now says, is only the reaffirmation and proof of what every impartial person long since felt and uried. Americans have
a right to be represented in Loudon by a Minister who—po matter how innoceut be may behas not incurred these reproaches nor subjected
himself to susticion. Probably President Gran
might have taken the same view had be not regarded G

ire."

I regret to hear that Gen. Schenck has expressed strong disapproval of the article on poker in the new volume of the "American Cyclopadia." This is surprising, because on turning to the article, it is avewedly based on the celebrated treatise on that game of which Gen. Schenck is himself the author. Nor can he comotain that credit is not given him, for it is clearly stated that the account there given of the manuer of playing the game is substantially that contained in a pamphlet by Gen. Robert C. Schenck, published in England. And, in fact, the "Ovelopadia" article is almost a reprint of Gen. Schenck's manual, with the exception of such changes as were necessary to make it go of English. He is thus recognized, and will be handed down to posterity, as the first living authority on a game which he has assiduously labored to introduce into England, with come auceass, and which he has himself long assignously practiced both at home and abroad, also with some suncess, but, it is said, with less than such peasagent application deserves. It may be that he thinks these labors and this life-long deviction on his part to so noble a pursuit ought to have been more expr. saly recommized—that he expected a fuller appreciation of so honoreable an ambition. I think miself some such tribute might have been gaid him. It certainly might has a been stated that the introduction of the two things which have made, and will long make, Gen tichselv's mission to England Lamons (the other being his trusteening and Directorship of the Emma Mine). fire."

I regret to hear that Gen. Schenck has ex-

CONSECRATION

All the kisses that I have given,
I gradge from my soul to-day;
And of all fi nave err taken,
I would wipe the thought away.

How I wish my lips had been hermits, Haid apart from kith and kin. That, fresh from God's holy service, To Love's they might enter in.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Particulars of the Great British Territorial Purchase.

The Political Results Which May Ensue-Turkish Interests in the Bargain.

Will England Uphold or Desert the Sick Man ?

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Nov. 27 — For news of the purchase by the English Government for £4,000,000 of 177,000 chares in the Suez Canal was made known to the country yesterday morning, and created an excitement among a l classes such as has not been known for many years. It was as great a surprise to England as it a pears to have ery paturally the annonacement created very different reelings in the minds of the different peoples. The English, so long the so m of European statesmen, canneed with their indifference to foreign politics, their selfishness to all teres s that do not concern their mercantile prosperity, are now very justifiably proud of the mergetic action taken by the Ministry, which once more asserts the right of England to pro-tect herself, and to assert the position she means to occupy as the expected solution of the Eastern question. No one expected such quick action and clear-headed statesmanship; no one action and clear-headed statesmanship; no one thought for a moment that Eugland would be the first to indicate so decidely to the European Powers her mitention of casting her industrical and authority in the scale in favor of Turaey, and taking, as it word, a vital interest in the existence of her old ally. For it must not be supposed for a moment that, in laying her clutches on the Suez Caual.

ENGLAND INTENDS TO RESION TURKEY to a fate she so well deserved; rather the measure she has taken proves that she will endeavor to maintain Turaey in her present position, if only for the purpose of having an ally and a friend to help her protect her great highway to her indian Empire.

friend to belp her protect her great highway to her Indian Empire.

For some time past the officially-inspired journair, more especially the Path Mail Gazette, have been sounding the purche as to the fessibility and probable advantages of annexing Egypt to the British Empire, though the idea did not take any yery firm root. Nevertheless, it was evident that, in case the Enropeas Powers should have pushed on the dismenuberment of Turkey by force, Engrand would at once have taken possession of Egypt for her share of

should have pushed on the disnessberment of Tursey by force, England would at once awe taken possession of Egypt for her share of the spoils. But England has no desire to see Turkey driven out of Europe; has no desire to see Russia commanding the gates of the Bosphorus; and. Russia not wishing to see the Scavic Provinces annexed to the Austrian Empire, there as me every reason to believe that the Eastern wound would be patched up once more, to break out again at a later date, as usual. We have still to see, however, whether or not this step on the part of England will not PROVOKE RUSSIA TO ACTION.

The telegraph is sitent from Russia this morning; but only a few days ago a Russian journal, in discussing the view put forth by the Fall Mall Gazelle as to the importance of Egypt to Eugland, begged to sek whether Russia. Anstria, Italy, France, Greece, and Spain surrounding, as they do, the Magiferraneau, have not a right, too, to vindical their interests on the Nile? Now the Pall Mall Gazelle replies thus: "The answer is stort and simple. They have a perfect right. England, in vindicating her own interests on the Nile, vindicating the gree only and not in k ni."

The clearest exposition in regard to the Eastern question is, I think, to be round in the editorial columns of to-day e Morning Poof, which must be tooked upon as, at least, Learnel. The writer

"Having now a national stake, a bona fidematerial interest in Egypt, it will be open to us to take measures for the protection of that stake and interest such as may be best calculated to meet any and every danger that might menace them."

More sayacious still is the view promulgated by the Post, that friendship with Turker mans assistance in Iudia. The danger to England in her Iudian territory is more from within than

sithout. Surely, the case has never been put in sele areer and more teiling fashion than this. None of the Landon dail es speak out o enly on any possion edeseit in of Turkey, though the gen rai feeling points in an opposite direction. The

so e desert n of Purker, though the general feeling points in an opposite direction. The news of the purchase of the canal did not have the effect of coecking the DECLINE OF TURKISH RECURITIES.

Indeed, they have failen ratioly since, a fact which appears to show but little coufidence among money men in England's intention of supporting the de a ing Empire of the Caiphs. The Pall Mall Gazeriesays: "We do not not, m reover, that when thesteep just taken by the British Greatment comes to be calmly considered by foreign nations is the light of the exist-The point toward the southern edge of British Government counes to be calmly considered by foreign nations is the light of the existing European situation, they will find it reassaring, both as marsing in a way too plain to be mistaken the limits of our policy with regard to Egypt, and as tentifying to our desire to pursue that policy in the most straightforward and peaceable way. We have, in fact, anticipared the nour of policit in excessive, and have deliberately chosen to effect by nego intion and purchase an object which we might, at some time le er. have been compelled to effect by something very like force. Resent events and recent rumors—for the moman much exaggerated no doubt—have shown that at any day we might find our selves in the midst of Europe. The consultance on both the color day, been long known and counted upon as almost the one element of certainty in the Eastern question in evely Cabmet and capital of Europe.

The Souring our routes to India at any cast and in any way. That we should have recognized and acted upon this necessity we said know. Nay, it has, as we po nied out the other day, been long known and counted upon as almost the one element of certainty in the Eastern question in evely Cabmet and capital of Europe.

The English mistray Have Made a GREAT cours in this latest business transaction. The Times recognizes in the purchase the hand of Mr. Distall. The Telegraph thinks, however, that the particular of the two heads—of Lord Derby's political courage. It is probable that the work is the result of the two heads—of Lord Derby's political four-age. It is probable that the work is the result of the two heads—of Lord Derby's political four-age. It is probable that the theory of the produce of the particular of the two heads—of Lord Derby's political four-age. It is probable that the two heads—of Lord Derby's political four-age. It is probable that the produce of political courage. It is probable that the purchase the hand of Mr. Distalling the produce of the produce of the produce of t

it has, as we po nied out the other day, been long known and counted upon as almost the one element of certainty in the Eastern question in every Cabinet and capital of Europe.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY HAVE MADE A GREAT COVE in this latest business transaction. The Times rec. gnizes in the purchase the hand of Mr. Distable. The Telegraph thinks, however, that the "patriotism of the English nation will, beyond all question, recognize in this act of Lord Derby a mark of asgacity, which adds to his old reputation for prudence new proof of political courage." It is probable that the work is the result of the two heads—of Lord Derby's political foresight and Distacili's fluored acumen.

The Salurday Review sees in the business "Mr. Distacili's fluored acumen.

The Salurday Review sees in the business in a moment se interferes in the East, he commits his country to a new adventure, he bandies about his millions like half-pence. He gives awards on the golden hous of the throne of Judah, and bids a Vicercy draw at sight on Sidoma for \$4,000,000. To have lived to make a Duke, which was the dream of Vivian irrey, is nothing compared with having lived to realize the magnificent visions of Countgaby." The Pall Mall Gazetic, however, sees rather the hand of necessity than of Mr. Distrecti, and this view of the case is probably the correct one, for "the bargain had to be settled at cooce" or never. "It was a question of a few days, almost of a few hours."

THE KHEDIVE'S WANT OF CASE.

Ten days ago the British Ministry were in-

case is product the course one " or never." It was a question of a few days, almost of a few bours."

The hast to be settled at once " or never." It was a question of a few days, almost of a few bours."

The days ago the Sritish Kinustry were informed in a confidential manner that the Kindre dive was in pressure used of found, with which to meet impending engagements. In his need the had determined to self the 177,000 abases out of the 400,000 issued, which he possessed of the State Canal. The hadries initiated his decadion to two parties—to M de Lesepa, who impending a produced himself as a cossible purchaser, and immediately received the suprort of two flat material sources in Faris. It is now evident to the two flat material sources in Faris. It is now evident, and, as the British Telegraph remarked. "Too Kinedive himself preferred to transfar the chief power over the canal to this Government, and, as the British Telegraph evidently which the single c.dudition that a decision mast be immediately made. The Telegraph evidently well-informed, then goes on to sate how the transaction was carried out:

"I arisament was not sitting, though, happing it open as a few passage for the whole world." The Mais ry saw the opportunity, with the single c.dudition that a decision mast be immediately made. The Telegraph, evidently well-informed, then goes on to sate how the transaction was obviously implicated. In strict politics it was obviously implicated. In strict politics it was obviously irreguar, and by the light of wise policy it as just as clearly sliming rand. History had pre-gared a justorier wherein a Government, afraid of its plan duty of two hist-oplitting to decide upon it, would have lond any present and the short of the short we shall now asked.

By now is only assedd a possed to the kingsen and found Fanny for two hist-oplitting to decide upon it, would have lond a party yell did two while now asked to upon it, would have lond a party yell did to we shall now asked.

By now is only asked to be a hope of the

toria's, position as the commanding charcholder in the Siez Canal will be an accomplished fact. And the announcement of the purchase has caused such a universal feeting of joy and pride in the English breast that there is no doubt but that Parliament will seal what the Ministry, ... ith an audadity not often associated with the "ath an andacity not often associated with the acts of a British Ministry," has done.

"An act so prompt and opportune," says the "As act so prompt and opportune," says the Times, "will gratify the country ust only on account of the ultimate marerial advantages promised, but because it gives essurance that we have a Government of spirit and initiative."

The Saturday Review eays: "There can be no question that Parliament will ratify the action of the Ministry, and all that remains to do is to auticipate and face the consequences of the step taken."

THE QUESTION OF THE NOVE.

The great question now is: What will be the result of this daring step on the part of the English Government? Will not the great Continental Powers accept England's initiative as a bint for them to proceed in the work of annexation? The dark rumors of the past few days seem to take on a semolance of reality in view of the revealed facus; the steady marching of Russian troops towards her sunthern frontier, the mieut preparations for times of trouble which Austria has made, and, more than all, the dispatch of English troops and ships in the direction of Malta.—all these things lead us to she view that the cloud which has been so long seen hovering on the Eastern horizon is visibly growing in size and density, and laden with destruct ve fire. Some days ago a Berlin talegram announced to the English public that THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Announced to the English mubic that

\*\*RUNOSS OF WAR

have been in active circulation in Berlin in connect in with pre-parations for war. The remore
are based upon an alleged letter from an English
statesman (whose name does not, however, appaar), in which the words "imminent" and
"formidable "were applied to the supposed
preparations. The language of the Salurday
Review appears to imply, however (differing in
this from the Morning Post), that England, in
taking the step she has, has at the same time
taken care to insure her own safety in the
matter.

taken care to insure her own safety in the matter.

What will the Kaisers say?

"We shall soon hear what these Emperorations of the purchase. Perhape they may not much regret it. They could not in any case control Expre, as between them and Expre ies a sea on which the English navy can act freely. They only lose what they could not have got, but they may hold that the loss entities them to claim what they would like to have. In dividing the spoils of Turkey they wall know that they will have to recaon with each other, but they will save to recaon with each other, but they will save to recaon with each other, but they will expect not to have to reckon with England. They will also say that England has got what she wants, and now they must have what they want. The field of plunder may seem open to them and the Eastern question to have entered in a new phase. Even, however, if this be so, it does not follow that the English Ministry has been wrong. It may have been seen too clearly that the end of Tarkey is not distant to be willing to hesitate, and it may have thought that to let it be known at the outset what it. be willing to besitate, and it may have thought that to let it be known at the outset what it wanted, to get it, and to get it is an apparently legs; way and without asking any one's leave, was the chea test and honcetest course. But

From the above you will perhaps gather as good an idea as it is possible to give of English feeling on the subject of the purchase. As to the result this purchase will have on the future of the Oriental question this cannot yet be assertained. Doubtless this step taken by England must hasten events, though we might well ask the question in Mr. Diaraeh's own words, "Is it a leap in the dark?"

A BUNTER'S TALE.

How a Mountaineer Captured a Wild. Pour and Killed a Puma.

M. E. Irving, the mountaineer hunter, recent y came into Colorado Springe from the mounat. E. Irvin, the mountaineer number, recentify came into Colorado Springs from the mountains, and reported the discovery of a pony in company with a hard of bison known to range amoug the hills about the northern base of Pike's Peak. The pony had often been seen by other hunters leshing the bison herd, and long been known as the property of an old citizen now absent. Irving, believing that he could capture the pony, was appointed by Justice Lyon, a Deputy Cous able, for that purpose, and he accordingly left Colorado Springs about ten days ago, mounted on a mule, with a lariet, rifle, and mountain outfil. On Tuesday he returned, bringing with him the pony.

His manner of capturing the animal was an achievement that stands alone among lariet-throwing explains. The third day out in the mountains he discovered the pony in a small part of some fifteen acres, tygether with several bison and a large herd of elk. The pony, it appears, was feeding off a little distance from the hard. Itving, by Iving close to the back of his mule, and per mitting it to feed alowly along, succeeded in getting between it and the other animals, then he recent in his actidit and grave an armore than the rise and the other animals, then he rise part in his actidit and grave an armore animals, then he rise part in his actidit and grave an armore succeeded in getting the research in his actidit and grave armore animals, then he rise part in his actidit and grave armore animals, then he rise part in his actidit and grave armore armore animals, then he rise part in his actidit and grave armore armo

when he rose up in his saddle and gave an un-earthly seream, at the same time bearing down on the pony, which, with a snort and bound, started off in an opposite direction from the now-frightened herd. The bison and elk were soor out of signs.

The pony took toward the couthern edge of the park, where it disappeared up a deep, narrow rocky canon. Irving finding it impossible to have his mine along the almost impossible to

"I WANDERED BY THE BROOK-SIDE,"

I wandered by the brook-side,
I wandered by the mid,
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy brook was still:
There was no burr of grasshoppes,
Nor chirp of any bird,—
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

ject of corn, we are informed that a margin of 15c exists between New York and Liverpool in 'avor of corn shipments,-the price in New York being 75c and in Liverpool, equal to 906 in New York. Now, if this be the case, and a margin of 15c does actually exist be-tween these two markets, is it not a little singular that New York shippers, who are constantly watching mar-kets with a view to profit, do not discover this fast and

a slight reaction. Facific Mail advanced to 41 and closed at 40%. The injunction restraining the Panama Railroad from establishing a line of steamers in oppositions to the Passine Mail has been continued, and this helped to alrengthen the stock of the latter Company. Union Pacific closed to the latter Company. Union Pacific closed tendy at 71. Western Union rose to 76%, and closed at 76% 676%. Eric advanced to 17. New York Central was firm. Lake Shore was less active, but steady. St. Paul was firm. Delaware, Lackawamna & Western declined to 119%. The other thanges were slight, St. Paul earnings for the first week in December show an increase of \$3,700 over last year. It is augometed that an agreement between the trunk times of New York Central. E.4. Pennsylvanit, and B limore & Ohio and their connections to Chicago in the matter of through freight rates, has been signed, and that hurmony is assured, at least for the winter tursiness. Express stocks were made stronger by the failure of the House of Representatives to day to pass a till for the-restoration of the old fates on third-class mail matter. Transactions at the Stock Erchange were 78,000 shares, of which 18 tool thares were Facific Mail, 3,00 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 6,000 Eric, and 18,001 Lake Shore.

Money market easys at 4635. Prime mercantile paper, 1868.

Oustom receipts, £331,0002.

hese with a view to profit, do not dispover this fast and act upon it.

There are at all times there, as there are here, shippers who are consinuly upon the lookout for a shipping margin of 2 ° 25 couly, and who are at all times ready to saip upon this margin, or even upon a fair promise of it.

Now, if this mergin of 15 cents does at the present time exist between New York and Liverpool, as your correspondent assures us it does, then the stupidity of New York shippers in not discovering it can only be equaled by their blindness, for the current exports from New York being only nominal, it evidently shows that New York parators either do not sea it, or are too dull to find it out. I am no bear upon corn, at the same time when one comes before the public, or the trade, with figures bearing upon markets, I consider he should present such as do not upon their very face carry their own refutation.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, with little change in prices. Hogs were in better supply and easier under the prospect of larger receipts, as it was known that receivers here had telegraphed to numerous country points to send hogs forward. But the offerings of product were higher, because the re-cent shipments have been so large as te size out near-ly all on hand, and a great many more hogs must come in daily than now before the packing-houses can run steadily.

Mess Ponx—Wes in fair demand, and averaged fully

5c per bri higher, though Liverpool was quoted off, and other markets quiet. Sales were reported of 300 bris cash at \$19.20@19.25; 2,000 bris seller the month at \$19,10@19,23; 5,600 bris seller February at \$19,35@ 

| Court | Property | Court | C

BAN PRANCISCA Dec. 10.—Hale & Norcross, 38%; Overman, 54%; 50 tice, 51%; Ophir, 44%; Gottlid & Ourry, 17%; Crown Point, 30; Yellow Jacket, 85; Consolidated Virginia, 366%; Segregated Belcher, 20; California, 65%; Chollar, 61%; Imperial, 8.

Thoug, bris. 12, 23 10,550 8, 293 8, 763 Wheat, bu ... 62, 484 68, 120 1,040 24,077 Corn. bu ... 8, 5,99 45,1 8 5,921 21,18 0,341 5u ... 12,105 21,720 7,225 3,040 8,78 5u ... 2,977 750 752 1,110 8,775 6,775 1,200 8,475 8,648

1875. 1874. 1875. 1879.

No. 2 was in fair local request and steady owing to light efferings, sold at better prices, which varied according to the location of the receips. Sales were made at 816,85c, the quits de in Northwestern elevator. No. 3 sold at 516,85c, and rejected was quoted at 46,64c. Nothing was done in options until late in the session, who I there were a few trades in February and the month, the former being childly called for. Selies January closed norminally at 86,5c, and selier the month at 51%c. February sold at 85% essections with seliers at the outside. Samples and seller the month at \$1.40. February sold as 6.34 esisc, closing with sellers at the outside. Samples were very dud, though the offerings were small. C.sh saiss were reported of 2.400 to No. 2 at 56.36; 2.400 to No. 3 at 5 @ 56; 1,200 to rejected at 4se; 1,200 to by sample at 45.862/ge on track. Total, 1,200 to LATESE.

by sample at 45,822 je on track. Total, 4, 200 bu.

LATEST.

Early in the afternoon mess pork was easier with saissed 2,250 bris at \$12,156 total in selior. December: \$13,406,215, 250 bris at \$12,156 attal in selior of the analysis of 1,350 total \$1,50 attal, and \$1,50 attal \$1,50 attal \$1,50 attal, and \$1,50 attal \$1,50 attal

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.22.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair demand at unchanged prices. Choice old hurl. 10@11e; hurl. 76

8%c; choice medium, 6@7e; good medium brush, 5 & 6c; far inside and opere, 5%65c; inferior, 3%66c; crooked, 3@3c.\*
BUTTER—The market had no new features. There BAUTIES—The market had no new features. There was a liberal local and Eastern demand, and a comparatively steady feeling pravailed. The following prices were current: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@ 37e; medium to good grades, 18@,30; inferior to common, 13@17e; common to choice roll, 18@25e.
BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and unchanged. Orders were few and generally for moderate amounts.
The annexed quotations were firmly sustained: Stark

A 27c; Lewiston, 25%c; Montaup, 25%c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 24%c; buriap-bage, 4 bu, 14@15c; do, 5 bu, 15@.6c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 27@26c.
CHEESE—Business was dull at 11@13c for fair to fancy factory.

prices. Other lines as a rule were quies and steady. We quote:

Rios-Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7%@Sc; Louislana, 76%%c.

Coffeed, C., Coffeed, C., Carolina, 7%@Sc; Louislana, 76%%c.

Coffeed, C., Common to fair, 21%@Migc; constitute, 23%@Migc; common do, 7%@Migc; fair to ritime de, 8%@Migc; common do, 8%@Migc; common do, 8%@Migc; de, 23%@Migc; de,

Third clear, thick
Clear thouring, first and second, rough
Clear stiding, first and second.
First common stding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, second common, dressed.

Asimgles. 2.5 (a. 2.3)
Shingles on track. 2.5 (a. 2.3)
OILS—Carbon was in active demand. 2.5 (a. 2.3)
Index other oils ruled comparatively quiet, but all descriptions were fairly firm. We quote: Curbon (standard white). 15 deg. test. 12/6c; de Illinois legal test. 110 deg., 13/6c; de bead-light, 175 deg., 18/6c
170; extra winter lard oil, 11.0% [1.10]. 18/6c
18/6c; whest Virginia oils, natural, 20 deg., 20c; reduced, 26 deg., 20c; 26c.

FOULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were in good demand for whipmout, and firmer, the class suitable to hip being in limited stock. Chi-kens and other dressed poulity were viewed, under a fair local inquiry. Game was in fair coder demand, and all fresh stock was from. Quotasonus: Calcasan, 22.0033,00
180; du dressed, 18.000,000; prairie chickens, 5.003,50; du dressed, 11.0% open hi, turkeys dressed, 26/6c
180; du ks., 81.25; do dressed, 11c; gosse, 3.50
180; du du dressed, 300; email du \$1.00. Vanison, and dies, 12/ec; do excasses, 68/cc.

FOULTRY SATTE recepts was larger, and there was some inquiry for Miohigan Psachhlows at 35/63/co on track.

SEEDS—Were firm, under a continued good demand and inflited ordering. Timothy ranged from \$2.18 to \$2.00, and clover from \$1.00 to 40.00.

FEAS—Emain firm, under a good and eleadily improving dasma

menum wools. The market is steady at the anneyed prices; Tub-washed, prime, 50gBe; do, poor to good, 446 48c; washed fives, fine, 86640c; do, nodhum, 42g44c; do, coarse, 38g40c; unwashed, fine beary to hight, 25g2.c; do, medium, 31g33c; do, coarse, 38g30c. correr, 28 a Sec.
RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Below is the tariff that
went into effect Dec, 1. The shipping movement is

LIVE STOCK CHICAGO.

Cucils. Hogs. Sharp.

2.095 17,276 1,119

4.087 10,469 1,834

3.321 10,088 1,832

3.331 15,855 1,432

1,900 21,003 2,800 ..14,049 80,505 8,015 ..17,969 118,911 10,673 

Total..... 4,997 7,901 9,8,178 

the week. I Isaies were at \$2.26@6.75. The outside figure was paid for 28 extra steers averaging 1,290 hs, while a bunch of inferior Texans was closed out at the inside quotation. Cows sold at \$2.56@3.75 for poor to choice qualities, principally at \$1.00@3.25.

Choice Berves—Fires, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 hs.

Choice Berves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,500 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,500 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,500 hs.

Long 1,100 hs.

Long 1,100 to 1,100 hs.

Long 1,100 hs.

Long 1,100 to 1,100 hs.

Long 1,100

| Stock Cattle—Common a tle, weighing 800 to 1,000 ha | 1,000 ha |

CINTEAL STOOK YARDS, FAST LIBERTY.

Special Dissock to the Obsess Tellurary, Fa., Dec. 10.

—CLYPLE—Receipts for the week ending Dec. 2, 219 cms of through and 176 cms of yard stock, or 6,715 head, agrinat 3,157 head the week ending the c. 2, 219 cms of through and 176 cms of yard stock, or 6,715 head, agrinat 3,157 head the week before; supply good on every quality but really good stock, medium and common prevaiting, and from 4,624,0 cmf. This has been the poorest market of the season. A good many are yet on head unseld, and with inava to be shipped on. Buyers have all gone home. Frims to extra, 1,306 to 1,500, 55,564; 1.00; good to prime, 1,106 to 1,200, 31,55 (cf. 00); common to fair, 3,01 to 1,00, 33,5064.0; stockers, 3,00063.12; build, stags, and cors, 34,00 d. 3,50; Texans, 35, 50,44,00. Sales for the week, 2,574 head, ag inst 4,666 stat week.

House-Receipts, 24,200 head, agrinst 19,985 the week before; supply heavy and estiling at the fellowing prices; washing very warm; Philadelphia, 31,246 f. 40; Yorkers, 55,606,6,91; roughs, 51,746. Sales,—Receipts, 1,720 hand, agrinst 14,400 the week before; supply good and prices better for good case; some extra good loss, 160 he and tywards, estiling at 30,21; the following prices ruled for others: Rairs, 30 to 100 he 3,5,20g.8,40; fair to good, 476 to 90 hs, \$1,006,43; common, 70 to 55 hs, \$2,006,3,50; lambs, \$4,50g.8,50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Carrix.—Receipts, 366 cars, 44 in excess of Last week. Quality better; market slow; premium cattle unchanged; common and medition yeek of, hiv wright. For steers averaging 1,580 pounds 38.60 was revised, and 38.50 waked;

Hous-Receipts, 3,000; total for the week, 32,800; arket more active; prices lower; Yorkers, \$6,700, 80; heavy, \$6,9007,10; 1 car of best offered at \$1,20. 4.00; heavy, \$6,90.07.19; I car of best offered at \$6.20.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Hoss—Higher; Yorkans; \$3.00
(36.50; packing, \$7.00.27.25.

Cattle Quiet and weak; choice native steers, \$3.75
(36.87%; fair to good, \$4.30.45.00; Hght, \$4.00.45.50; cows, \$2.3003.00; to choice Terrans, \$2.5003.00; feeders, \$4.25; good to choice Terrans, \$2.5003.00; feeders, \$4.25; good to choice Terrans, \$2.5003.00; \$7.50; medium to fair, \$3.000, \$2.25; cummon, \$2.50.27.5.

CINCENSTATT, Dec. 10.—Hous—Steady and fign; common light, \$6.8007.25; fair to good packing, \$7.55; 7.60; a few good to extra butchers', \$7.60; 5.75.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Duranted to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIYERPOOL, Dec. 10-11 a. m.—FLOUR.—No.

35 6d; No. 2, 28 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Latest.—Corrow — Firm: middling, 6 15-164; Orleans, 7 3-164; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,001 bales American; sales for the week, 70,000 bales, including 9,000 for export and speculation; total stork, 484,000 bales, including 162,000 bales Arms

receipts, 60,000 bales, including 41,000 bales America actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of cotton after WHEAT—Receipts 25,000 quarters, including 17,000 quarters American; California white, average, 10s &t @ills; red Western spring, No. 2 to 1, 9s 3d@ss 10d.

Conv.—Western mixed: 52; 64(2)32a, Provisions.—Mess. pork, 25a, Baco; middles, 54a; abort clear middles, 57a. TALLOW-Pine, 47a

LONDON; Dec. 10.-MONEY-Rate for money on th Stock Exchange for Government securities, 2.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day COMPOSE MODEY, 93 15-16; account, 94 1-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—658, 103%; 67s, 104%; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 104%; New York Central, 96; Eric

14% : preferred, 81.
Pants, Dec. 10.—RENTES—68f 65a.

SOUTHERS COTTON MARKETS.

New Obleases, La., Dec. 10.—Demand active: siles at 12%c. Low grades irregular and easy; better qualities stronger; good ordinary to strict good ordinary.

10%c; middling to strict middling, 12%c17%c; good middling to strict low middling, 11%c117%c; middling to strict middling, 12%c17%c; good middling to middling fair, 13%g14c; receipts, net, 981 bales; gross, 9,783; exports, coastwiss, 14; to the Continent, 2,341; Great Britain, 2,600 bales; stock, 21,241; gross, 50,860; to Great Britain, 2,600 bales; stock, 21,241; gross, 50,860; to Great Britain, 3,219.

Galverrow, Dec. 10.—Cotton strong; offerings light; middlings, 12%c; stock, 3,436 bales; weekly net receipts, 13,607; gross receipts, 13,702; exports to Great Britain, 4,643 bales; to France, 13,083; to the Channel, 2,000; coastwise, 13,138; soles, 100,083.

Charattarrow, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 12%c; stock, 3,131 bales; weekly net receipts, 17,771; exports to Great Britain, 2,200; to the Continent, 3,850; coastwise, 4,983; sales, 8,400.

Savannar, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 12%c; stock, 3,131 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,962; gross 1,137; exports to Great Britain, 2,200; to the Continent, 3,850; coastwise, 4,960; sales, 11,356.

Monila, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 12%c; stock, 26,85 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,742; exports to Great Britain, 3,402; to the Continent, 3,700; to the Channel, 3,83; coastwise, 3,549; sales 13,000.

2346: stock, 49,685 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,742; exports to Great Britain, 3,502; to the Continent, 3,700; to the Channel, 943; coasiwize, 3,540; sales 13,000.

1PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 108—Fine Secret and firmer; medium and combing steady; pulled wools in demand, higher, and strong; Ohio, Pennyivania, and West Virginis XX and abova, 46,650; X, 46,647%c; medium, 59,650; cearse, 46,648°; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 62,650; it medium, 49,650; coarse, 46,648°; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 62,650; it medium, 49,650; coarse, 46,648°; fee unwained, 51,630°; coarse and medium unwained, 35,637,60; tub washed, 49,650°; extra and mesine pulled, 40,648°; No. 1 and super pulled, 40,648°.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Petroleum quiet, but firm;
erode, \$1.025; at Parker's; refined, 125;6125;c; Phili-

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—Personaum—Quiel and firm
110 test, 9%0; prime white (150 test), 10%c.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.
WILMINGTON, N., C., Dec. 18,—Spirits of turpentine
firm at 33c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.
NEW YORK.

Special Disputable The Chimete Tribune.
New York, Dec. 18,—Gratu—Wheat—Market dull
and declining; sales of 23,000 bu at \$1.00 for ungraded
spring; \$1.12 for No. 3 Chimete, \$1.100 for new winder
red Western; and \$1.40 for choice amber State. Rye
quiet at \$66,000 for Western, 94,050c for State, and \$3.

for Chrisch in bond. Barier dulf and drooping. O quiet and ficavy; sales of 67,000 bu, at 750 for els Western mixed; 740 for sail do; 75,49,750 for h mixed and yellow Western; 66,502 for new West mixed; and 660 for no grade new inapection.

Tallow—Reiss firm and in moderate demand; country and city are quoted at 9% (20%).

New York, Den. 10.—Corrors—Steady for good; weak for low grades, at 18% (213 7-100; futures closed firm; December, 18 11-16(213 7-30; January, 194-20 (213 9-16; Fabruary, 194-20 (213 9-16; Fabruary,

PROVINESS—Io's —Markey dull and easier; near mess, \$4.3.54@20.00. Seef quiet; suirs mess, 22c. Cui meats dull; Western long clear middles, 19%; city do, 19%c. Lard—Markel easier; prime steam, 1.613 -34c. Januery, 13%d313-16c. BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@25c; Stits, 23@32c. CHREST—Quiet; \$6.13%c. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10. -FLOUR-Quiet, steady, and

Bautrisone, Dec. 10.—Floura—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.
Grains—Wheaf firm; No. 2 W stern red, \$1.35; Pennsylvanus red, \$1.36;1.00. Corn.—W. stern nonsimally firmer; Weatern mix.d. old, '968 3%(c; low. 66.). Ota steady; Weatern white, 450:5c; Wustern mixed, 39641c. Eye firmer; Sig38c.

Hax—Firm; demand good; Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$22.00c 2s. 0.

Paovastoos—Firm but quiet. Pork, now, \$22.50. Bulk meats—Loose nominal; shouthlers, 8c; clear rib, 1164115; c. passed active, \$35,4114c. Bacon coarce and firm; shoulders, 10 % 516; c. clear rio, 135,614c; hams, 15 % 616c. Lard steady and firm; crude, 10 % or redmed, 16c.

BUTERN—Firm and a stree; good grades scarce; Western extras, 30,900; first, 200 fire.

Parkolaton—Dus; crude, 6 % 16c; redmed, 124c. Corvass—Firmer; not higher; his cargoes, 13% & 21c; jobbing, 196,92.

Minax—Dall; \$1.156.

NEW ORLEANS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 128 6d; No. 2, 248 6d; No. 2, 248 6d; No. 2, 248 6d; No. 1, 108; spring, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 38 6d; No. 2, 108 6d; white, No. 1, 118 2d. Corn—No. 1, 348; No. 2, 38 6d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 978. Lard, 589.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—5 p. m.—PROVISIONS—PORL

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—5 p. m.—Corns—No. 1, 288 6d;

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—SUGAR—Firm; contribugal, 25 603 6; fair to faily fair, 64; 67; c: prime, 34,06; fair to faily fair, 64; 67; c: prime, 74,675; c: choice, 74; c: prime, 25,468; c: rin.ty prime to choice, 47

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—5 p. m.—Corns—No. 1, 288 6d;

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—SUGAR—Firm; contribugal, 25 603 6; fair to faily fair, 64; 67; c: prime, 74,675; p

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Steady: moderate demand; 12kg.

Flour—Steady; moderate demand; family, \$5.25@ FLOUR-Sleady; Monaces demands.

6.25.

GRAIN-Wheat casier; El. 22@L.32. Corn casier; 60@48c. Oats fair and firm; 30@4.60. Barley fair and firm; choice Cainada, \$2.30@1.40. Rays quiet and sie dy; 76@40c.

Pagyrstows-Poyrs dull and nominal. Lard fair and firm; steam, 12 cc apos; 124c Rebrusy; kettle, 13 cc. apos; 124c Rebrusy; kettle, 13 cc. apos; 10 cc. apos; 6c. a

Proof Sidney - Tork out and normals. Large rear tag tag first ristam, 12 ac sport; 13 ac 8 behavary; kettle, 13 ac 813 ac. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged for spot; good demand for future delivery; shoulders, 8 ac; clear rib, 11 ac for February. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green means steady; modewaise demand; shoulders, 7 ac 7 ac; ribes, 10 ac 8 ac; ham, 10 ac 10 ac for 15 and 14 ac 10 ac 

new, 56g.50c. Oata quiet; white, 4.65ic; mixed, 41 43c.

Withmar—Firm; \$1.10 for Western.

BUTTSID—Quiet; Bleend rescripts; New York and Bradford Quanty extras. \$36g.35c; firsts, 26g.43c; Western extras. \$36g.35c; farsts, 26g.43c; Western extras. \$36g.35c; farsts, 26g.43c; Christa, 25g.43c; rolls, Wastern Fresh, 30g.31c.

TOLKDO, Dec. 10.—PLOUR—Steady, and in mederate demand.

GRADE—Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 2 white Western, 51.34; No. 1 white Maingran, \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.13; ctras. \$1.34; No. 1 amber Michigan, apot and December, \$1.17c; February, \$1.234; No. 2 amber, 50g; No. 2 tras. \$1.34; No. 1 amber Michigan, apot and December, \$1.17c; February, \$1.234; No. 2 tras. \$1.34; ctras. \$1.34; No. 1 amber Michigan, apot and December, \$1.17c; rold do, \$1.25; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 red, \$1.00; No. 2 bayton & Michigan elevator red, \$1.18; No. 3 r

Sr. Louis, Dec 10.-Corrow-Steady and un-

Sr. Louis, Dec. 10.—Corrors—Standy and inchanged.
PLOUIS—Dull, but unchanged; very little doing,
Gradis—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red winner, SLAS
cash; SLAS January; No. 3 do, SL2S bid. Corn dull;
and lower; No. 7 mired, 43%@48c cash; 43c December; 41%d January. Outs scarce and firm; No. 2, 35%,
54%c cash; 34%c January, Barley and ryu unchanged;
little doing.
Pastratous—Pork firmer; \$2,24%, Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 7%d 1/20; clear, 10%d 10%c. Green
meats nominal; no sales.
WHISKY—Standy and unchanged.
Erokiers—Frour, 5,000 bra; wheat 15,000 bu;
even, 18,000 bu; cash, 1,000 hu; ryu, 1,000 bu; bering, 4,000 bu;

iny, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—Flouw—Dull and neglected.
Grants—Wheat steedy; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1,004 %; hard, \$1,00; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1,004; January, \$1,014; February, \$1,025; No. 3, 843c. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2, 51c. Cets—Fair; advanced; No. 2, 205;635c. Bariny less farm; No. 3, 893c; No. 3 do, 0:0666c. Rye searce and higher; No. 3, 715;c.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—FLOUR Demand moderate; Wastern superfines, \$4.2504.55; common extras, \$4.2504.55; common extras, \$4.2504.55; Winconsin extras, \$4.2504.31; Minnesots extras, \$4.2507.25; winter wheat Onto Indiana, and Michigan, \$5.006.75; Wincos, \$6.2508.50; St. Louis, \$1.006.50; St. Common extrast \$4.004.20. No. 1 white, 5464550.

BUFFALO.

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Corn

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Notes after 61 Charles, continued or 7 Towns and 50 Labores, Treme a Bouse, and 50 Labores, and 5

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anne City and Deaver Fart Br. 1900 noon 18th Louis Springshid & Toxas. 18th M. 18th M. 18th Corr. Der LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS

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maha, Leaven with Atchison St. 10:02. In. (237.) Tradecommodation. 10:02. In. (237.)

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WINTER RESORTS. FLORIDA.

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Open this morning another !

Bemarkably cheap, and ask great attractions they offer a goods suitable for Holiday reductions in large lines of I desirable goods from ever marked at prices worth noti Please Look a

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Das General Transathactic Compactors New York and Barre, on The spismidst vesses on this for the particular to the property of the property of

Great Western Sten
From New York to Bristol (E
Designary Western Windham
Colds From No. 679; Intermediate
From State & E. R. R. (180).

Students Tought Individually in DE BOTH SELES, Youths and theel, Academic, Collegiate and two and Teacher Training. To Training translated, 8128 to \$133 to an legiss Dec. 6, Apply to Wal FOR SAL

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Cloak

Pulsa Lanca / rom. row of Associates Smiller and the of Treasity according. Drops. Cort. 2 Smiller and Michigan at. Clay office, 101 Clark-M., corns of Residents.

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CLOTHING. FROM NEW YORK. CASH INA MINUTE Saves the Whole

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lacin-8.00 p. m. - 7:15 a. m.

Cincin-Cincin 9:05 s. m. 9:00 p. m. 7:20 s. m.

ATI & ST. LOVINS RAILEDATE

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ton York 9:15 s. m. 9:00 p. m. 1:30 a. S.

| Louise, Arrival
\$200 a. m.	\$300 p. m.
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\$210 p. m.	\$300 p. m.
\$210 p. m.	\$310 p. m.
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ville, Florida.
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for 306 guests. In Just in fire
rom November to May. Addres
E. CAMPRELL, Manager.
Jacksonville, Maries.

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HE OFFICE

7:5 a.m. 4:00 p. m.

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Clothing.

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be this morning another large line of Fr. Beaver Cloth

Cloaks,

burkably cheap, and ask attention to the mat attractions they offer in all kinds of sol suitable for Holiday Gifts. Special mixions in large lines of Dress Goods, and initials goods from every department axial at prices worth noting.

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OCEAN NAVIGATION. Sational Line of Steamships. 

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BABOR tangler ... Saturday, Dec. 11
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REDUCED RATES WERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

J. H. Mil. N. Western Agent, IB LaSalle-st., corner Madram. 

EDUCATIONAL. EVANSTON SCHOOL OF DIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

WHISKY.

Henderson's Cup of Joy Undoubtedly Full to the

He Secures a Cabinet Session and a Presidential Bounce.

The Martyr's Life Now Ready to Be Pasted on the Fly-Leaves of Fox's Book.

Great Excitement and Diversified Comment on the Removal.

Proceedings in the Trials at Indianapolis and Milwaukee.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session of the Babcock Court of Inquiry,

In View of His Indictment, It Will Await Orders from Wash-

His Counsel, Judge Krum, Arrives at Chicago from St. Louis.

What He Has to Say About the Case-A Formal Arrest.

Examining the Bondsmen on the

Cochran Distillery Bond.

A MARTYR.

THIS FORGY WINTER OF HENDERSON'S DISCONTENT MADE GLORIOUS ET-CETERA BY A STEVENDOUS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10 .- The President's anger over the St. Louis whisky complications has culminated, as many of his indicious friends feered it would culminate, in the peremptory dismissal of ex-Senator Henderson, counsel for Government. Ever since the report of the speech reached the President in the newspapers. he has shown unusual feeling on the subject but he took no decisive action until a sworn statement of Henderson's words reached him.

These words were laid before the Cabinet by the 'attorney-General, and, as report goes, every member of the Cabinet pronounced the speech an outrage, and concurred in recommending the emoval of the ex-Senator.

H NDERSON'S BRAY UNMUSICAL TO BRISTOW. It had been generally supposed here that Hen-derson was acting under the direct instructions of Assistant Attorney-General Bluford Wilson Solicitor of the Treasury, and Secretary Bristow, and great astonichment is expressed here consight that Bristow consented to the dismissal of Handerson. It was supposed that their cause was one, namely, the conviction of guilty persons, and that the Secretary would austain the lawyer, but, according to one member of the Cabinet. Bristow was as prominent as the others in urging Henderson's removal. The member remarked: "I never saw such unanimity and earnestness in the Cabinet." The action to-day set at rest all the rumors to the effect that the President and Gen. Bristow have had any quarrel on the subject of the whisky frauds. Solicitor of the Treasury, and Secretary Bristow

on the subject of the whisky frauds.

SHERRY THE STARS-AND-THIRTY-SUVEN-STRIPES—
CHECK-SWINGING RACKET.

The President, in directing the appointment of Samuel Glover to succeed Henderson as Assistant Attorney-General at St. Louie, in prosecuting the whisky cases, shows that the removal of Henderson was not the result of any desire on the part of the Administration to relinquish any of its zeal in the conduct of the cases or to shield any persons from the consequences of their own acts. The Cabinet were certainly sgreed that the speech of Henderson had the character of the stump rather than of the forum, and that he went much outside of the record and of the necessities of the case to whity the President. It has now come out that Heyaderson has long been one of the President's bitterest personal and political engines. A member of the Cabinet explains his appointment in this way: Neither Secietary Bristow nor Atternay-General Pierrepont, knew the political attitude of Henderson towards the President. They have since been surprised that the President did not object to his appointment. They have since been surprised that the President did not object to his appointment. The President, in remarking upon this in the Cabinet, said in substance: "I supposed that they (Bristow and Pierrepont) knew what they were doing, and I did not propose to interfere." The President would not have interfered had Henderson remained within the record, and, in interfering, he has the support of the Cabinet. Henderson took a very active part with Schurz against the President in 1872.

MR. Glover Not Expected to Therow Down THE VITOPERATIVE GAUNILET.

Glover, who is to be tendered the place, is a SHERRY THE STARS-AND-THIRTY-SEVEN-STRIPES

took a very active part with Schurz against the President in 1872.

ME. GLOVER NOT EXPECTED TO THROW DOWN THE VITUPERATIVE GAUNTLET.

Glover, who is to be tendered the place, is a prominent and bitter Democrat, and a lawyer of eminence. He is tendered the place with the request that he be relentless in his prosecution. It is not expected, however, that he will renew the campaign of 1872 in a legal argument.

[To the Associated Press.]

HENDERSON'S SPEECH CONSIDERED IN CARINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Cabinet session to-day was of unusual length, and the attention of the President and his Cabinet officers was directed almost altogether to the subject of the whisky-fraud trials in St. Louis. Attorney-General Pierrepout, who received in the noon mail the sworm statements of special counsel Henderson, presented them to the meeting, and careful attention was given to the reading. There was some conversation afterwards upon the construction to be placed upon the remarks of counsel as presented by him for the approval or disproval of the Department of Justice, but nothing in the nature of decussion, and it was fully agreed that the remarks of Henderson were in no regard justifiable, the members of the Cabinet expressing themselves without reserve in this matter. The result was that it was determined to have a change made in the special counsel, and the Attorney-General prepared the following dispatch, which was telegraphed to Umited States Attorney Dyer late this afterneon:

ONE, TWO, THREE!

DEPARIMENT OF JUSTICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.—To the Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attornay, St. Louis, Mo.: The sworm report of Henderson's speech, forwarded by were ment by the Department was sanctioned, in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of the reason, upon the Fresident, by whom his employment by this Department was sanctioned, in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of hispital states. The tribune, St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The followi

ST Louis, Mo., Dec. 9, 1876.—To the Hon. Edwards Pierrepost, Atterage-General, Washington, D. C.: The information which you say you have that Mr. Henderson, in the trial of Avery, associed the President is utterly infounded. Shall Inform him that he is distinctly infounded. Shall Inform him that he is discharged as special counsel of the Government in the revenue cases in this District?

D. P. DYER, District-Attorney.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 9, 1878.—79 the Hon, Educards Perseyont, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.: District-Attorney Dyer has just given me a copy of your dispatch of this date, from which I infer that my services are no longer needed as special counsel for the Government. Am I rigat? Please answer.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1875—To the Hon, D. P. Dyer, Unsted States Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.: If the information is false, then, no; if true, then, yes. All depends upon that. Show this to Mr. Henderson, Edwards Pierrezont, Attorney-General of the United States.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 2, 1878—fo the Hon. Educards Progression. Attorner-General, Washington, D. C.: The speech of Jar. Henderson was extemporaneous, and the stenographic report atons can determine the correctness of your information. Mr. Eaton sont you the jortions relating to this subject. Please examine theor, and answer at once.

D. P. Dyen, District-Attorney.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9, 1878.—To the Hon. Educards Pierrepont, Attorney-General of the United States. Washington, D. C.: I have seen your last dispatch to Ool. Dyer. My speech on the Avery case was exism-poraneous. Mr. Exton mailed you, on Tuesday, a sworm copy, from the stenographer, of so much as he thought related to the President. I did not see it, but I stand by the speech as made. I said nothing beyond what my sworm daty required, and, for that, I have no apology to make.

J. B. HENDERSON.

A PLEA, SPECIOUS AND DECEPTIVE, BY GRANT'S RATERS.

A PLRA, SPECIOUS AND DECEPTIVE, BY GRANT'S RATERS.

The action of the Cabinet in peremptorily dismissing ex-Senator Henderson from his position of counsel for the Government in the whisky-trials, is the subject of excited comment. Jo-day. While there are many who think Henderson went far out of the way in his criticism upon the President, yet all his friends acknowledge that the extraordinary success which has attended the conduct of the cases against the Whisky-Ring is due more largely to Mr. Henderson than to anyone else, and that the absence of his services in the future will be a severe loss to the Government.

THE INALIENABLE RIGHT TO CALL THE PRESIDENT HIS FRIEDRY A HORSE-FRIEF
His friends, therefore, say that the action of the Cabinet and of Pierrepont was basiv and unjustinable, and that the displeasure of the President furnishes irrefutable synlence of the truthfulness of the charge that his Administration has been arbitrary and meddlesome.

ARTFUL QUOTATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE THAT.

Henderson claims that the obnoxious remarks were justified by the evidence of Commissioner Douglass, who, in explaining the contemplated changes and transfers in the various supervisory

changes and transfers in the various supervisory districts, said:

This transfer could only be made by my recommendation approved by the President and Secretary Bristow. I foresaw that such a proposition must meet with great political opposition, and so determined to wait till the fail elections and some Sensionial elections had been accomplished, as, of course, I knew that the revenue officers were political instruments to a considerable degree. I determined that about midway between the Presidential elections would be the best time, and made my recommendation accordingly. The order for a general transfer was insued to take effect on the 27th or 29th of January, McDonald and Joyce were ordered to Phisodelphia and Tutten and Mitchell were ordered here, with young Brooks and Hogue. I will here state that we regarded Mr. Tutten as one of the most hosest and efficient Supervisors in the service, and hence, assigned him to duty here where there was the greatest necessity for those quarties. Mitchell was a very fine officer. Hogue, at that time, also stood well. A great pressure was at once brought to bear on the President, and he finally ordered that the order of trunsfer he revoked. Secretary Bristow and I both deply regretted this revocation, as we had expected gratifying results from the transfer. I had a conversation with Gen. Baboock in regard to the withdrawal of this order.

Judge Krum objected to any testimony as to the

sation with Gen. Blooces in regard to this order.
Judge Krum objected to any testimony as to the conversation between witness and Babcock holding that, before it was ammissable, it must be proven that Babcock was one of the constrators, else his actions or admissions could not affect the defendant.

or admissions could not affect the defendant.

THE OLD CARMAN!

The Court sustained the objection, and Mr. Hendersens stated that, this being the case, he would withdraw the wilness for the time being and establish that connection—mach as he regretted to do so.

THE MORE THE SHAME.

Henderson still stands by his speech and has no applicay to offer and he manifection to make.

no apology to offer and no qualification to make THE GRAND JURY'S LETTER.

ST. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10.-The letter which the United States Grand Jury addressed to President Grant is the subject of curious comtheir bestowals of praise. What object the cannot be conceived, though it is alleged that

Babccck's counsel?
Judge Krum—Yes, my son Chester and myself have taken bold of the General's cause.

R.—They have really indicted him then, have

return?

K.—No: I shall leave for home to-morrow night, but the General will probably remain here on bail until the sittings of the Court of Inquiry shall have closed.

R.—Is his trial in St. Louis set for any par-

R.—Is his trial in St. Louis set for any particular time?

R.—No, it has not been fixed yet, and, from the present outlook, it will be some days before the case will be called. When the time does come he will go to St. Louis, of course.

R.—What took place, Judge, at the consultation you had with Gen. Babcook and Marshal Campbell this afternoon?

K.—Oh, nothing of any importance. The Marshal made the formal arrest of the Geneval, after which we talked the matter over very pleasantly, but came to no determination except that, when the time for trial comes, the General will go to St. Louis.

go to St. Louis.

R.—Well, Judge, how does the General feel?

K.—Verr well, indeed.

R.—What does he think of the approaching

R.—What does no confident, and says if there is no perjury he is sure to come out without spot or blen ish, or any such thing.

R.—This Court of Inquiry, Judge, will have no effect either way on the trial at St. Louis, will be a support of the court of will it?

K.—Not the least. The two investigations are

K.—Not the least. The two investigations are entirely independent of each other. If the General is acquisted here, it will not prejudice the case in his favor at St. Louis in the least, and, if he is found guilty here, that will have no effect on the jury in the St. Louis trial. The two cases are entirely separate and independent. R.—Do I understand you to say that Gen Babcook will remain here under the nominal charge of the Marchal?

cock will remain here under the nominal charge of the Marshal?

K.—Oh. no, not after he gives bail.

During the conversation the Judge had quietly moved along towards the steps, kev in hand, evidently preparing to seek his room and perform his ablutions before the evening meal. The reporter took the hint, and, bidding the lawyer good evening, took his departure.

A JUGO'S OPINION.

Special Departe to Factories Tribune.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—As to Geo. Babcock, Mr. Fox. one of the Grand Jurous, to-day said:

Individually, I do not believe there is enough evidence against Babcock to insure his conviction before a petit jury, at least, it was not produced before us, though it is quite possible the prosecuting Automorys have additional testimony with they did not care to produce then. The evidence before the Grand Jury was of course sufficiently attorney to produce the distribution of the deciment, but still it left a reasonable doubt of Bab dek's guilt, to which he would be entitled in a trial before a petit jury.

THE YOTE ON ENDIGNEENT.

ore a petit jury.

THE YOTE ON INDIGINENT.

When the vote was taken on Babcock's indictment there were twenly jurors present instead of nineteen, and the vote stood 19 to 2.

The Grand Jury had been waiting two days for District-Attorney Dyer to obtain from Washing-on the originals of certain telegrams, but they had not been secured up to the time the vote was taken, and the indictment was found on

was taken, and the indictment was found on evidence which the jury had been in possession of three weeks. There facts are obtained directly from sucher Grand Juror.

THE EVIDENCE LAST FOUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec., I'v.—The additional evidence recently sent from here to St. Louis in the Babcock case consisted of the receipt-books of the Western Union Telegraph Company, showing that Babcock had receipted for the dispatches from Joyce, McDonald, and others, which have been put in evidence. It is understood that evidence against Babcock, which has not yet been published, concists of telegrams similar to those which have already been published, and the testimony of some distillers, who stated that they had seen letters signed "Bab."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION At noon yesterday the military Court of Inmiry called to investigate the charges against the ante-rooms were thronged with army officers lawyers, and prominent citizens, many of whom attended for the sole purpose of getting a glimpse at the three distinguished Generals who constitute the Court. Although the proceedings were to be public, military estiquette was kept up to a painful extent. The doors of the court-room were kept closed until the time for the session is severely criticised by many, and it is deemed to begin. An orderly guarded the door, and rethat the Grand Jury designedly ignored him in fosed admission even to the reporters, who were to begin. An orderly guarded the door, and reanxious to secure their seats and sharper them Jury could have in easting a slur on Bristow pencils, until the Court directed the public to be admitted. Besides this, the Court found it their ire had been considerably excited by what difficult to consult together while outsiders were

har not changed in appearance or manners since the same resorter heard him arguing cases in Judge Treat's gloomy court-room in St. Louis before the Whisky Ring in that city was investigated, or before it was even suspected, except among the more mowing ones, that there was such a Ring. After the formalities of a greeting were over, the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Judge, are you retained as Gen.

Babccck's counsel?

Judge Krum—Yes, my son Chester and myself

SIMPLY TO ADDOURN FROM DAY TO DAY

him from the necessity of showing anything but the record. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely, but

SIMPLY TO ADJOURN FROM DAY TO DAY

until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jure, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department with our opinion that our proceedings should be stayed during the proceedings of the court of law shall have been confirmed. In case of acquittal by the civil court the functions of this Court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute, and yet be guilty of some act which the military law might panish by expulsion from the arm. In case of acquittal, be may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with the "conduct of an odicer and gentleman," as the Artic es of War run, but the great and important question is, guilty or not in manner and form as he stands indicted, and this can be legally answered only by a jury of his country.

During the reading of this Gen. Hancock's hands trembled visibly, and he displayed other symptoms of feeling.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

If the Court please, the honorable member (Gen. Hancock) was not aware, at the time of making the motion that I had received a motion from Col. Babcock on this very subject. That communication I now beg leave to submit to the Court. It is as follows:

Centaso, Ill., Dec. 10.—70 May. A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate (continuing)—If the Court will include me. Col. Babcock is not present this morning. As I understand the law governing a Coart of Inquiry, the court is not yet tally organized, and cannot be organized until it is duly sworn. Then, of course, it becomes a court of statutory but limited jurisdiction, and competent, within the species.

vet fully organized, and cannot be organized until it is duly sworn. Then, of course, it becomes a court of statutory but limited jurisdiction, and competent, within the sphere of that jurisdiction, to proceed. As the honorable member has remarked, it would be improper to proceed under the circumstances. It might raise a jurisdiction, and question under two different laws. Col. Baboock being required at the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, and at the same time the statute here, with reference to a Court of Inquiry, providing that "a party accused shall be permitted to examine and cross-examine the withcases so as to fully investigate the circumstances in question." As this Court the circumstances in question." As this Court is not yet duly organized, and as Col. Babcoca has not as yet come before it formally. it has, has not as yet come before it formally, it has, of course, no control so far as he is concerned. I desire, however, to add further that I well know the members, in high stations, in places of great responsibility, are brought away from their appropriate dates. I also have duties which really require my presence, but of course the orders of my superiors take precedence. In such a view of the case, and knowing that the United States District Court of Missouri may be some time in taking into consideration the inductment which has been brought in before it and that the trial may take some time. the indictment which has been brought in before it and toat the trial may take some time, I
would respectfully suggest that the Court may
consider the propriety, not having as yet organized, and having insufficient information terore
it, of communicating to His Excellency the President the state of the case, with a view that it
may be adjourned until such day as he may
please to call the Court together.

Gen. Sheridan requested the Court to be
cleared, and in accordance with this order the
unlience and reporters withdrew in the ante-

an lience and reporters withdrew into the ante-rooms. After an interval of about fifteen minthe Court has made on the motion of Gen. Han-

The Judge Advocate—The decision of the The Judge Advocate—The decision of the Court is unanimous, and is as follows: That the Court adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which shall be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department.

action, having been referred to the War Department with our opinion that our proceedings should be saved during the proceedings of the court of law, shall have been confirmed.

Gen. Sheridan—The Cour: will stand adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The audience then filed out of the room, somewhat disappointed at the turn things had taken. A statement of the Court's action was telegraphed to the War Department, and instructions as to further proceedings are expected to Cay.

BANGS. WARD'S SUCCESSOR.

And the chould have designed the greatest that it is all and the contribution of the c

in motion, and busting. He has the name of being a bard-working and painstaking man, and will te a successful prosecutor when he has learned the ways of the office. In the whisky cases to come he will do well enough when supported by Messra. Bouteil, Ayer, and Denter.

The settlement of the District-Attornevship question vesterday was not at all unexpected, except in the name of the Isayer to whom the commission was ordered to issue. There could of contres be no question as to the urgeot need of having the office at once filled, and hence the prompt action was not surprising. The disappointment was great, however, to the friends of the city candidates, who had settled in their own minds that the office could not go out of Chicago. There was also a strong belief that the sitting Judge had been consulted, and that he had expressed himself in favor of one or the other of the parties named as being competent. All these calculations were, however, efectually disposed of by the selection of Judge Bangs. A general inquiry among the office-holders after the news came to hand indicated a lamentable lack of knowledge about Mr. Bangs, and not more than two persons could say that they were prepared to offer any opinion about the new incumbent. Such opinions as were based on acquaintance were, however, very favorable.

THE COCHRAN-DISTILLERY BOND.

Some question having been raised as to suffiiency of the bond in the case of the Coobran distillery, Acting District-Attorney Burke, in connection with Gen. Webster, caused the two gentlemen whose names were given as sure-ty to appear before Judge Blodgett yesterday to answer more fully as to their qualification act as bondsmen. In order to put the matter on record beyond a doubt, the Government authori-ties had the testmony taken in full, so that there could be no after question as to what was sary word of explana tion is to the effect that the bond signed by Messrs. Adams and Ha'e, on which it was proed by the Judge, and that papers ordering the release had be n in the hands of the Marshal, but the actual release had not taken place. Fol-lowing is the testimony taken before Judge

CHARLES H. ADAMS

cestified as follows: I reside at No. 803 West Washington street. Am in the real estate busiin real estate six or eight years. I have known Mr. Weidermann perhaps six or eight months, but not intimately. I became acquainted with him through Mr. Singer. I don't know what Singer's or Weidermann's first names are. 1 think Singer first spoke to me in regard to going upon this bond, and my conversation on the sub-ject has been almost entirely with him, but I also spoke with Hale, one of but I also spoke with Hale, one of the bondsmen, in regard to it. I know Mr. Pareut. Singer first applied to me, I believe, to go on the bond. I received no considerations for going on his bond; there was no promise of any, and no understanding about it, either ex-pressed or implied. I have resided in this city since December, 1864. I own a farm of 114 acres about 3 miles south of New Buffalo, in Berrien. County, Michigan, which I purcha-ed from Mrs. Mary A. Williams in 1872. It is bard to tell what the consideration was for the farm. It was partly for exchange and partly for services rendered her husband. I suppose the farm It was hately for exchange and partly for services rendered her husband. I suppose the farm is worth in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The deed was made directly to me, and the title to the property has been in me ever since. It is hard to tell how much I paid for it. I had an abstract of the title, but it has been midaid. There is an incumbrance of \$00 on it, that is all. The property is not occupied; I nave neglected to rent it. I also have a hundred feet on Monroe street in Lake View, which I bought on the 9th of last October from Mr. Treat of this city. I am not acquainted with him, but purchased it through his agent. James R. May, who is a real estate dealer. The consideration was \$100 a foot, and I exchanged some Kansas hads for it. I exammed the title, and its perfect. There is another geutleman in Chicago of my name against whom there are judgments, but there are none against me, and for that reason I have never put the title to that piece on record. But the deed to the Monroe street property was in my name, and was delivered to me, the consideration expressed in the deed being erty was in my name, and was delivered to me the consideration expressed in the deed being \$9,700. There was no incumbrance on it at the 99,700. There was no incumbrance on it at the time I bought it, and there have been none put on it since. It was never sold for taxes. I have 200 feet in the village of Hinadale, the east 200 feet of Block 4 in Arres' addition, on the corner of Hickory and Vine streets. This is worth \$20 a foot. I bought it from Mrs. Luddington about a year ago last winter. I have forgotten the consideration. I know I got it very cheap, because about a comparated. I paid her \$600 in money on it or rather I paid it to per agent. William

tion. I show I got it very coets, because was emiserassed. I paid her \$650 in money on it or rather I paid it to ner agent, William H. Waller, a real-estate man, of this city. The deed is on record, and has an incumbrance of \$500 on it. That is the only incumbrance on the premises. I own a section lot in Marathon County, Wiscousin, wild land—a deed of which I have and I believe it is on

a witness to prove that none was gauged be

An adjournment was then taken till 2 o'clock when Judge Dixon summed up for the Govern when Judge Dixon summed up for the dorest ment with concisences and lucidity. He said he had never in his life been so persuaded that perpossible it was that any other parties but the de declared his belief that the witness was put there for the purpose of testifying to what they knew was willfully fales, and that the whole of his testimony was prearranged. He characterized the witness, with withering emphasis, a trained witness and a perfured witness. One instance was given: Delmouzo swore that there was nothing in the establishment of over 65 per cent proof, whilst the returns were produced showing highwines shipped of 149 per cent proof. This was the most erooked of all the crooked cases he had investigated. If there was a reasonable doubt of the innocence of these defendants, the Government of the United States desired no better than that they should be discharged.

States desired no better than that they should be discharged.

PROTESTANT, MALEVOLENT, AND APOLOGETIC.

N. S. Murphy, for the defense, followed. He protested against the commel on the other side declaring witnesses to be purjurers, and said that the manner of the prosecution was indecent. After a fling at the Chicago press for endeavoring to prevent fair trials of these cases, and words mannt to exoperate himself. Senator Carpenter, and other associate counsel, from charges of improper motives and conduct in undertaking the defense, he went over the facts as viewed through the defendants' spectacles. Speaking of W. H. Roddis, the Ganger, Minphy said he would not believe him to save himself from hanging. He concluded his argument at 5:30, when the Court adjourned till morning.

ARREST OF A RACINE BREWER.

Frederick Hick, a brewer, of Racine, was greated to-day and brought before United States Commissioner Bloodgood on two charges, and held to bail to appear next Tuesday, the first charge being omission to affix examps to the spigot-holes of barrels, and the secon dremoving kegs from the brewery without first affixing stamps.

stamps.

LESS MONET GOING TO THE RING.

At the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue it is reported that collections are very large. Eight disilleries are now running, and the vield is much more astractory than ever before, making nearly 100 per cent as compared with an average of 80 per cent heretofore.

M'DONALD REMINISCENCES. YEARS AGO.

Special to St. Louis Republican,
Washington, D. C., Doc. 6.—The following documents additional to those sent the Republican some time ago may be interesting to St. Louis readers in connection with the whisky trials. They serve to show how strongly the leading Republicans of Missouri opposed Moleading Republicans of Missouri opposed Donald's appointment as Supervisor in 1860:

Donald's appointment as Supervisor in 1860:

[Copy of telegram.]

St. Louis, Mo. Oct., 7, 1869.—Fine Item. George & Boutsell. Secretary Treasury, Washinston, D. C.; Please withhold the commission of McDonald until you hear by mail. We regard it as highly prejudicial to the interests of the Government.

C. Schuaz, United States Senator.

D. F. Dyer, Member of Congress.

JOHN W. NORLE, United States Attorney,
C. A. Newcomb, United States Marshal.

[Copy of telegram.]
Sr. Lours. Mo., Oct. 19, 18 9.—I unite with Senator Schurz and others systams appointment of John McDonald for Supervisor.
G. A. FINENLINBURG, M. C.

on, Ground S. Boulwall, Secretary Tre Washington, D. C. (Cony of telegram.)

Sr. Louis, Oct. 12, 1469.—/\* the Hon. George S.,

Eoutned, Secretary of the Treasury: I units with
Senstor Schurz, Dyer, Finkelnburg, and others against
the appointment of McDonald as Supervisor of BereR. T. Van Hors.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PEXIN DISTILLENCES.

Special Duputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—Revenue-Collector
Merriam has made a formal demand upon Jones & Eads and P. J. Miller, firms doing business at Pekin as rectifiers, for the production of their books. They were not produced, and it is under-stood the rectifiers claim they cannot turn them over, and in fact bayen't seen them since the

stood the rectifiers claim they cannot turn them over, and in fact haven't seen tham since the seizure of their establishments. Col. E. R. Roe. United States Marshal, to-day returned from Washington, and expects to be reappointed. His term of office expires this month.

170 the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The trial of Deputy Collector Hill was continued in the United States Court to-day. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Christopher Corconor. David M. Lewis, Gordon B. Bingham, and Mr. Eberwine, all members of the Whisky Ring, who have pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced after the trial of Hill's concluded. Lewis and Corconot testified to Hill's being present at the distilleries at Evanavilte and Patoka when crooked whisky was being made.

Serial Despatch to The Cheage Tribusa.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The story published by a Chicago paper this morning, that the documentary evidence against Balcock and McKee had been stolen, was started here three weeks ago as a humorous sensation. It got so old that belond out the Inder-Ocian came here and was taken in on it. The evidence against McKee is all of an oral character, and the only documentary evidence against Balcock is the telegrama, the most of which have been published, and all of which District-Attorney Dyer has securely locked in his safe.

Seniol Expand to The Chicago Tribina.

Nasiville. Tenn., Dec. 10.—Seven illicit distilleries on the Kentucky-Tennessee line were destroyed vesterday by revenue officials. Seven men were arrested and placed in jail here, to-night for investigation to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

General Lawlessness and Discontent.

Special Dupatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

New Obleans, La., Dec. 10.—Following as the Section Dander to The Chieseo Tribune.

DANIEL BAILEY testified: I live at No. 617 West Madison street, and have resided in Chicago for ten or twelve years. I own the place I live in, and it is worth \$9,500, with no incumbrances. I have only known Weidermann a short time, but have known Singer some five or six years. It was at the concinsion of the testimony it was agreed that all the bondsmen should to dar file a written description of all their property with the authorities, to the end that their tities in each unred might be carefully examined by such persons as the Judge should determine.

MILWAUKEE.

FURBACK AND REYNOLDS.

MILWAUKEE.

Gen. Ord is satisfied with the scouts. Various companies are returning to their posts. Gen. Ord is satisfied with the scouts. Various large bands of Indians have been dispersed and driven off, and thus prevented from raiding into Tens, and much valuable information has been obtained about the hitherto nemptylored portion of the Staked Plaina. Gen. Ord asys the raids from Manco into Tens are as bad as if Cortins had not been arrested. The feeling between Americaus and Mexicans along the Lower Rio Grande is intensely bitter.

Gen. A. Baird, Inspector-General of the Division of the Mussour, has arrived.

Gardner Hewlett. Eaq., an old and highly-respected settier near Union Grovs, Wis, dropped suddenly dead on Thursday, while altending all austion.

An Incongruous Mixture of the Good and Bad, the Latter Predominating.

Power of Moral Force Over Political Depravity Aptly Illustrated.

Wood and Randall and Their Followers Temporarily Kept in Check.

A Disastrous Collapse Predicted Whei. the Ultras Take the Bit.

The Last Spanish Note Dismissed in Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting.

A SUPPRESSED VOLCANO.

party have organized the Honse of Representa-tives, and, as far as appears upon the surface, with unanimity. To the external world all is peace and harmony, but on the gloved hand ongratulates there are the brass knuckles waiting an opportunity for use. The election of omplished by brute force. Every element of recklessness, extravagance, moral weakness, and ultraism, raised to the support of Randall. He had the unlimited backing of the Short-Hairs. All the hungry waiting for the distribution of national nd email; all the men who want a Government paternal in its expenditures; all the men who ink the Democracy ought to have the privilege of handling as much money as the Republicans; all these were for Randall. All the greenout limit, and the men who think it is the Government-stamp, and not the gold, that gives value to coin, were for Randall. These men were largely in the majority, and yet they were beaten. John Morrissey, representing the Short-Hair fraternity, said Raudali must be the Speaker, and proposed to knock the head off the man who said otherwise. The majority demandmands precedence on the sidewalk. But the bully is always a coward, and in this instance

TOOK HIGH MORAL GROUND. Took RIGH MORAL GROUND.

The Republicans had full possession of all branches of the Government, except this one House of Congress. To get control of the Government the Democracy must deceive the people. It was no time for experiments. Fernando Wood was, in public estimatation, tauted, and must therefore be suppressed. Sam Randall had a following which, in the estimation of the country, was but an organization of professional tramps. The country was in no temper to submit to the exactions of tramps. They demanded, therefore, that the lame, and the hair, the unclean and the odorous, should be They demanded, therefore, that the lame, and the hait, the unclean and the odorous, should be put out of sight, and that the Democratic party should play the role of respectability and honesty, at least suitil after the election of 1876. They told the mob that it must withdraw, and boidly, bravely indicated that kerr should be the Democratic Speaker, or the party was no more. The Democrate of indiana were opposed to Kerr. He was not the kind of must hely wasted. He had sleeted himself to Congress against the cothad elected himself to Congress against the active opposition of all the Democ atic leaders in the State, except McDopaid. He was a man of character and a statement. In this emergency, the Illinois delegation offered its services to phenicion the Indiana candidate. Unanimously and solidly it stood by Keir, and, despite the opposition of the Indiana members.

there was no exception to the rule.

position of the indiana members,

PUSHED HIM TO THE FRONT.

On the day of the caucus, the Indiana men, deeling that Kerr would be nominated without heir votes, agreed to vote for him by ballot, but it the same time decided that before ele ting a peaker the caucus should adopt three resolutions.

2. That the Resumption act shall be repealed.
3. That the National Bank currency shall be abclished, and an additional issue of greenback

abelished, and an additional issue of greenbacks shall be substituted.

This the Indiana delegation proposed as an ultimatum for their support of Kerr. Upon this being submitted to the Illanois members, they rejected it, boldly declaring that if the resolutions were offered they would defeat them, and elect Kerr also. Fearing this double defeat, the Indiana men withdrew their resolutions, and Kerr was elected.

But now comes the rub. The House is largely composed of new members. The majority of those who voted for Kerr are opposed to him. The Indiana resolutions are to be proposed the first day on which resolutions are in order, and the House will be brought to a direct vote on them. Once offered in the House, there is no escape from a vote. The majority, Powever harmoulous everything seems at present, are paining to declare that, while they voted for kerr under moral duress, they

REPUBLATE KERL'S PRINCIPLES AND FOLICY, and are in fact the rag-tag and bob-tail party of tramps that selected Sam Randall for their leader. The resolution against subaidies is a mere blind. It declares nothing, it leaving any man free to vote on any specific projection as he thinks fit. The war, however, is to break forth on the first resolution-day, and the now seemingly united Democracy are to be—to use the expressive phrase of a member—"all torn up."

The greenback Democracy cannot be suppressed. Already the Democracy cannot be suppressed. Already the Democratic leaders are givening that

THER MAJORITY IS TOO LARGE.

Fernando Wood's resolution to reopen the

THEIR MAPORITY IS TOO LARGE.

Fernando Wood's resolution to reopen the Louisiana case and let the banditti loose again, was only defeated by skillful management. Similar occurrences are likely to happen at any time. The hostility to Kerr is slightly subdaed at present because the Committees are to be appointed. When Cox is announced as Chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means, then Fernando will declare open war. When the Committees are made to represent low tariff, hard money, and no more greenbacks, then there will be a general whoop and yell, and the Democratic House of Representatives will become a bediam, in which the Democratic Speaker will have to largely depend for protection upon the Kepnblican minority.

CUSHING'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Special Dispotch to The Cheengo Pribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—It cannot be officially stated, but it seems probable, that the negotiations of Caleb Cushing have not been as oessful as had been expected. The President In his message said that the Government of Spain had submitted to Mr. Cushing certain pro-posals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis, if not actual submission, of terms to meet the requirement of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt the fer the consideration of the Spanish note, that the proposals submitted do not so nearly furnish this basis as had been hoped. It remains, of course, to be seen whether the President in his special message with re-complisaize, these words: "Should the coughet not soon be brought to an end by the act of the parties themselves, other nations will be Government do a most humane act, by taking Government do a most humane act, by taking with re-emphasize, these words: "Should the conduct not soon be brought to an end by the act of the parties themseives, other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which describes upon them, and to assume possible—mediation will remaining measures possible—mediation." It is

best the Spanish note is unsatisfactory. It is every as to the peculiarity of Cuba. It is understood that at the Calimet meeting the last Spanish note was discussed at some length. Although this note is conciliatory enough in tone, and is in a certain some astisfactory, yet it leaves matters in such a thap that it is not improbable that the President will be unable in the President will be unable in the President will be unable in the conciliatory and the procedure? The plan would be similar to the civilizing and Christianizing of the retiman; and I think those poor whites as worthy of God's blessing; as are the average Indiana.

have been the subject of correspondence between the two Govarnments. The President will, therefore, remit the disposition of the matter to Congress, and from expressions of members it may be expected that there will be some exception takes to the policy of the Administration. A dissituation of the House who has served with distinction on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and sho will, without doubt, be again piaced on it, stated tonight his positive dissatisfaction with the intervention idea enunciated in the annual message. He raid inter enton could mean nothing but war, and there would be no excuse for that. Belligerent recognition, he claimed, was the only proper course.

THE RECORD. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—After the readily the journal, the oath was administered to the Chaplain, and to Mr. Egbert, who was absent on

COMMITTEES. adopted, adding to the committees of the House mmittee of eleven, to be known as the Com.

on Mississippi Levees.

Hopkins offered a resolution that so much message of the President as relates to the

mial be referred to a select committee o A point of order having been made that the message had already been referred to the Committee of the Whole, and not in possession of the House, the resolution, by unsulmous con-

POSTAL BILL. Mr. Holman moved an adjournment, but rielded to Mr. McDougall, who asked leave to introduce and put upon passage a bill repealing so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1875, as has

been construed to cover the postage on printer

Mr. Starkweather said he had a bill prepared by the Post-Office Department, which he desired to offer as a substitute, which provides that from the 1st of January, 1876, postage shall h charged on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, at the rate of 1 cent for every 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter of the third-class shall remain as now provided by law. Mr. Holman said that he had no doubt the measure was exactly correct, but it was a very important measure, and should receive due con-sideration. He would not, therefore, withdraw his motion to adjourn.

nis motion to adjourn.

Mr. McDougail said he would accept Mr. Starkweather's bill as a substitute for his own.
Mr. Holman thought that the bill was perhaps
a little too broad in its provisious, and that the
proper time should be taken for its due consid-

Mr. Starkweather said his bill had been pro ought to be considered immediately.

Mr. Cox—You committed a blunder last session about this matter. Do not harry us now.
Mr. Starkweather—I did not blunder.
Mr. Cox—Your side of the House did, and we will correct your blunder if you will give us

ime. Mr. Holman—The bill will be printed in tobe prepared to act upon it at the next meeting.

Mr. Starkweather—Do I understand the gen-tleman from Indiana to object to the reduction

tleman from Indiana to object to the reduction on postage? Mr. Holman—I do not. I do not. I have said frequently that I thought the measure right.
You passed the bill last session, and I am anxious to have it co rected.
Mr. Staraweather—You voted for it yourself, and made a mistake. We want that missake

Mr. Raudall—A great number of mistakes were made in that bill last year, and it seems to me they should be corrected, after their proper oneideration.

Mr. Burchard asked the Speaker whether Mr.

Mr. signrehard asked the Speaker whether Mr. McDougall's proposition was pending.

The Speaker replied that neither proposition was pending. They had only been read to the House for information.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Tu-sday next.

It was appropriated that a Democratic capacity. It was announced that a Democratic cancus would be held in the hall of the House on Monday.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10 .- Postmaster deneral Jewell has beard nothing of the rumored removal of Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, nor does he know that any charges have been made against him or forwarded here against John McArthur. He is a good officer so far as I know. I never heard a breath against rumor. At all events, I have pever heard a hint that anything was wrong there." CHANDLER'S CONFIRMATION.

It is said that only three Democrats voted for the confirmation of Chandler. Six or eight voted against him, and others did not vote at all. THE ROUSE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Harris, of Virginia, there is reason to believe, will be made Chairman of the Committee on Elections. He is a very pronounced Bourbon, a strict party man, and is not likely to be very generous towards Republican contestants. Harris wanted the Chairmanship of the Judiciary, but it was refused him.

ris wanted the Chairmanship of the Judiciary, but it was refused him.

The Inter-occavic canal commission.

The President will send in next week a special message, warmly indorsing the report of the Inter-Occavic Canal Commission in favor of the Nicaragua route.

The Clemy Majority.

The Democratic landers are considerably disturbed at their inallity to control the House. It was their purpose to day not to yi-li the floor to Republicans, but they failed in this. A cancus has been called at Monday afternoon. One of the purposes on this cancus, a Democratic member says, is to see if they cannot put the brakes on.

The Postal Bills.

The bill sent to the House by the Post-Office Department for the repeal of the law of last winter increasing the postage on transient newspapers and other third-class matter omits books from the proposed reduction. The postal authorities oppose resturing books to the did rate, because they claim that publishers overload the mails with books for long distances, but send all books by express for short distances. The consequence is that the Government loses money on what are called the long hauls, and has no opportunity to make a profit on the short hauls. Holman estimates that there can be an annual saving of \$4,350,000 without crippling the Government He had made this salculation after examining the books of estimates.

WILL CORRECT THE MATTER.

The President's attention was directed to the

of estimates.

WILL CORRECT THE MATTER.

The President's attention was directed to the mistake in his message, in regard to be Court of Claims, and he said he would send a communication to Congress rectifying the blunder.

[To the Associate Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Atty.-Gen. Picuepont has directed that appeal to taken from the decree of Judge Jackson on the Harpen's Ferry case, which was recently decided against the Government and in favor of the Baltimore & Chio Railroid.

MOUSE REMOVALS.

C. W. Clisbee, of Airchigan, one of the reading clerks in the House of Representative, was removed to-day by the Clerk of the House, and Neil S. Brown, of Teanessee, appointed in his

those poor surplus laboring people, and sending them West; colonizing them on Government and railroad lands, staking out a 20, or 40, or 80 acre lot for each

FOREIGN.

The Northern Powers Agree upon Certain Reforms for the Turkish Provinces.

Perfect Equality Between Christians and Turks Will Be Insisted Upon.

Russia Not Anxious for a Conference the Suez Canal Question.

Additional Life-Senators Elected by French Assembly.

A Parisian Municipal Donation to the Center nial Statue of Liberty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—The execution of the Imperial decree reforming and reorganizing the tribunals has been officially approunced.

BUSSIA AND GERMANY. BERLIN, Dec. 10.—1t is stated that the recent conference between Prince Bismarch and Prince Gortschakoff resulted in an agreement for the peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty. They will not raise the Eastern question, nor are they in favor of an international conference on the Suez Canal question.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The proposals of the three northern powers in regard to the reforms in Turkey were definitely agreed to to-day, after an amendment in accordance with the view of the Ports.

an amendment in socialists the Ports.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says the Austrian-Rusian negotiations regarding Turkey contemplate the establishment of perfect equality between Christians and Turks. The ambaesadors of the powers are to be granted information in regard to any measures projected by the Ports, so as to be able to advice and influence its decisions. Russia will no longer object to the plan of reform, if the Porte consents to it.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

BEALIN, Nov. 22.—While the Powers are not yet agreed as to the guarantees to be exacted, from furkey, the O toman Government is preparing a note upon the subject of the contemplated reforms. The tithes are to be repiated by a money-tax, the ground-rent is to be equitably regulated, and the arbitrary power of the Turkish landlords over the Chris ian pessants is to be restricted. Austria thinking this insufficient, her inspired writers constantly revert to the idea of armed intervention.

Russia has given permission to Prince Alexander Wassiltschikoff to go to Montenegro as delegate of the Geneva Cross Society to offer assistance of the General Gross Society to other assistance to all necessitous wounded Herzegovinians.

Vienna, Nov. 22.—The Laibach police authorities have confiscated a quantity of arms and amminition which were in the possession of Bustian agents, and believed to be intended for the

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. LONDON, Dec. 10 .- A Paris dispatch save in consequence of the failure of the balloting for enators in the Assembly vesterday, Duc d' Audiffret Pasquier is negotiating with the leaders

Audiffret Pasquier is negotiating with the leafers of the rathamentary group with a view to grawing up a compromise list of candilates.

Paris, Dec. 10.—In the Assembly to-day balloting for life Senators was resumed. The following Senators were elected. By the Right, Gens. D'Anrelle, De Paladines, and J. Changarnier. By the Left, Gens. Trevbaut and Chanze, Admirals Pothuan and Fourichon, and MM. Krantz, Duclerc, De Lasteyric, Corne, Laboulave, Boger, Foubert, Wolowski, St. Hilare, Casimer, Perier, Cordier, Pecand, and Moieville. The success of the Left is attributed to the support given it by the Legitimists and Bonapartiaus.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTI.

The municipality of Paris has yoted a subscription of \$2,000 to the Innel for the Centennial Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

GREAT PRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEST FEB. 8.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Official Gazette pub lishes a proclamation summoning Partiament to meet on the 8th of February, 1876, for the dis-

Madain, Dec. 10.-Fifteen hundred soldiers cave Cadiz on the 15th inst. for Cuba.

KHOKAND.

RUSSIAN MEINFORCEMENTS. LONDON, Dec. 10.-A dis atch from Vienns says advices have been received from Khokand that Gen. Kauffman is receiving reinforcements, which will continue to be sent him until be has an effective force of 60,000 men. The insurgents still number 25,000 men.

BEBLIN, Nov. 18.—Negotiations have been en-tered into between the Prussian and Austrian Governments for the division of the Breslan Archdiocese into a Prussian and Austrian half. As the present occupant of the Breslau See has been deposed in Prussia, while he is still recognized in Austria, whither he has retreated, the Vienna Government, wishing to keep aloof from the Prussian ecclesiastical troubles, admit the advantage of the prepised change. Whether it will eventually obtain the sanction of the Pope is another question. But, as Roman Catholic Bishops will soon have ceased to exist in this country, unless they will allow candidates for Holy Orders to receive the ordinary literary education of the land, the consent of the Vatican to these arrangements becomes a matter of com-

MINNESOTA INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Private.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10.—Gov. Davis to-day appointed a Board of Directors of the State Inebriate Asylum, under the law of 1873, which had been in abeyance until the Supreme Court decision of yesterday. The Board commiss of J. A. Leouard, Bochester; W. L. Wilson, St. Paul; C. D. Crandall, Ocasiones; C. A. Whenvalier. The Board is authorized to commence building at Rochester, having \$10,000 available in the State Treasury, and probably \$3,000 more will be collected from liquor-sellers before July bext. It is presumed that the Board will adopt plans this winter, and begin building early part arring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Orrawa, Ili., Dec. 10.—This morning at 2 o'clock a passenger on the eastern bound train on the Chicago, Book Island & Pacific Railroad, named W. A. Stoddard, attempted to commit suicide as the train was entering the city. He retting the jugular vein. He was on his way from San Francisco to Derby, Coun., where his mother and a little son reside. As appears from a letter to them in his pocket he had been gambling on the way and lost some of his money. He had also been drinking heavily. His wound was dressed, and he has been removed to the County Poor-House.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.—The steamer Lor Angelos, which it was feared was tost, arrived at Victoria yesterday, in tow of the British gunboat Rocket. Her engine broke down 95 miles south of the Columbia River. She was eight days under sait, and lost one seaman in Queenstown. Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamen in the gais.

Queenstown. Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamer Oder, from Brennen.

London, Dec. 10.—Steamships Caledonia and Corawall, from New York, have arrived out.

Bloody Battle at Keeliztown, So. Harnes County (Me.) Courier.
The most desperate sud bloody hand-to-hand

courier, maid, and children, the family includes seven or eight persons. They invended and travel "in style," and consequently are more likely to be noticed than if they were more quiet in their movements. They fluctuate between Italy and Seitzerland, and never stay long in one place. As soon as "bispery Dick" ascertains that his identity is discovered he orders a move, and there is apped departure. He shuns society as much as possible and for the sake of disguiss has grown a full beard. Those who knew him in New York will remember that he was always clean shaven.

Some months age an old acquaintance of Connolly's happened to meet him on the verands of a hotel where the Connolly party was staying. For convenience we will call the acquaintance Smith, which is not by any means his name. Smith saw Connolly sitting on the versuds and watched him for a me minutes before making sure of him man, he was so much diagnised by the lately grown beard. Concolly moved uneasily in his chair and evidently wished to avoid notice. Then Smith was certain, and walking straight up he said:

"Why, Connolly; how are you?"

"How are you?" replied Connolly, the blood mounting to his face. "Glad to see you" (extending his hand), "but don't tell any hody I'm here."

"Certainly not," said Smith; "don't he afraid; I won't mention it and won't admit that I know you. Let's go and sake a drink and have a listle chat."

They went to a neighboring cafe, and sat down to brandy and seizer and a talk about old times. Smith found Slippery Dick a wreck of former days. He was greatly shrunken in flesh, his face had a haggard appearance, and his hands trembled as though he were suffering from palsy. When he raised his glass it snock so that some of the liquid spilled upon the table. Contolly hastily brushed it away with his sleeve, and evidently wished to concest the occurrence.

"How did you find me out?" was his first question, as soon as they were suffering from palsy. When he raised his glass it snock so that some of the inquid spilled upon the ta all felt lively when the sport of slap-ping off each other's hate was en-gaged in. John Henry Cox. apparently

ping off each other's hate was engaged in. John Henry Cox, apparently aiming to knock off the hat of a young German named Henry Beckman, missed the hat and slapped Beckman on the face. Beckman became enraged and attacked Cox, when a general fight ensued between the Cox party and the Germans. Knives, clubs, and stones were freely used with effect, as follows: David Cox had one arm and a shoulder hoven, his head badly bruised and skull supposed to be fractured; John Heory Cox has skull fractured, several ribs broken, and is otherwise badly bruised and mangled; Caarles Cox has an arm broken, and is otherwise seriously nurt. On the other side, Frederick Mesky was cut with a knife on the back, the wound being about six inches is length, and his nose was solit open. Old man Weiberg was severely hurt, having several ribs broken, and being seriously truised about the head.

The fight commenced late in the evening, and lated until dark. Charles Cox and the small boy got away. David Cox managed to reach the house of Caspar Ortost, about a mile and a half from the scene of battle, but was retued admittance, notwithstanding his horrible condition, and proceeded on as best be could to the residence of Mr. John S. Mills, where he was taken in sind everything possible done to all eviate his condition. John Henry Cox cawled off into the woods, about 300 vards from town, where he lay from Sunday evening till Tuesday evening his cries for eaching him, and stated that the woods were full of men and advised the citizens to prepare for an attack at any moment.

His cries were still heard during Tuesday, and

were rull of men and advised the citizens to prepare for an atraca at any moment.

His cries were still heard during Tuesday, and
when the mail-carrier arrived it was agreed that
they would ascertain who it was that was sending up these cries for water so continually. And
so a party of citizens, arming themselves with
all the guns and pistols obtainable, and sending
the mail-carrier in advancy, ventured out. The
mail ca rier went ahead and found Cox almost in
a dving condition, and reported back to the
party, who sail came up. Cox was then taken to
town, to the house of Anton Fork, the man who
is supposed to have done most of the execution
in the fight. Fork and others did everything
possible to alle take the suffering of Cox, sending off for a ductor, sitting up with him at night,
etc. He was removed from Koeliztown on Wednesday, and it is thought that he will die.
David Cox was removed from Mr. Mila' to the
residence of Dr. Barnett, where every attention
possible is being given him. He is in a critical
condition, and it is not probable that he will recover, if reports be correct.

THE TAMMANY RING.

Whereabouts of Some of Its Fragments,

The Sweeneys, Connolly, Harry Genet and Tom Fields, All in Europe.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette Paris, Nov. 20.—Some months ago a repor came from New York that arrangements were in negetiation that would result in the return to anhattan Island of the ex-ring magnate, Peter B. Sweeney. Simultaneously with the circulaiey, brother-in-law of Sweeney, was announced, and his name was recorded among the patrons of the Hotel Splendide. It was given out that he had come over to remove to New York the body of James M. Sweeney, who died a few weeks before, but there were seemel American lotterers about Paris who claimed to know that it was the living and not the dead Sweeney with whom Bradley was empowered to deal. Bradley was interviewed and questioned repeatedly, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond a few ney's return provided a reasonable bail could be obtained. I understand that he was empowered to promise that the ball should not exceed \$150,000, but whether this is true or otherwise I

am unable to say. PETER B. SWEENEY IN PARIS. Peter B. makes Paris his winter residence, and lives very comfortably on his easily and questionably-acquired fortune. In summer he he does not go to the same place for two season is succession. Last season he was at Trouville, the favorite sea-side resort of the Parisians, and about four hours' ride from the city. This year some two or three we ke when Mr. Bradley arrived. Bradley remained here a few days, had then went to Neuchatel, Switzerland, where Sweeney had established himself for the hot season. It is of course impossible to say what occurred between the two mea, but it is known that Bradlev did not talk in the same way after his visit to Neuchatel that he did before going there. I am told that he tound Sweeney less inclined to go to New York and stand his trial than had been previously reported, and possibly he may have discovered that the case did not look very favorable for an augustfal. Swe nev is not an Sweeney had established himself for the hot previously reported, and possibly he may have discovered that the case did not look very favorable for an acquitited. Swe, nev is not an ishot, and will not be likely to rik himse fin New York if there is any obanes of a convection. One of his friends remarked at the time of Bradiey's visit that Peter B, would be a f of to go back without knowing what Charles O'Conor and the rest of the lawyers had found against him. "He covered his tracks pretivee!," said the speaker, "but you can never tell if the covering didn't blow off from some of them." Another friend also claimed to be confident that nothing o mid be proved again t Sweener; said he was some Pater would go back, and that he would have lots of friends to meet him, and Judson Jarvis will be there with an order of arrest and a pair of handcuffs." The remark was not relabed by the preceding orator, and the conversation changed.

Sweeney's life here has been of the quiet sort. When in raris he spends most of his time at home, and mandly,—almost never,—visits that part of the city frequented by Americans, the region around the Grand Hotel. Very few persons call upon him, and his acquaintances are in very small number, as he cease no new ones, and the off are limited to the stray Now Yorkers who knew him in its days of power and are willing to know him in its days of power and are willing to know him in its days of power and are willing

and the old are limited to the stray New Yerkers who knew him in his days of power and are willing to know him now. It is said that a certain literary and musical character, not naknown to New York, San Francisco, Loodon, and other cities all over the globe, lived for some weeks with and upon Sweeney, until the latter wearied with hisgu st. as others have doge before. No doubt Sweeney is willing to entertain anybody who will endure his society and pass over the scandal statehold to his name. Evi-

ister wearied with his gu st, as others have detected before. No doubt Sweeney is widing to entertain anybody who will endure his society and pass over the scandal attached to his hame. Evidently, he does not was to absent himse f altogether from the world, if one may judge by a visting-card that was visible quite recently in the window of an engraver in the Palais Boyal, it bore the name—Five B. Sweeney—in neatly-engraved letters. Whether the plan of socilling he first synable with an "1" was the design of the ex-magnate or the blunder of the engraver, I am unable to say. I can hardly think it was an engraver's blunder, as I saw the oard daplayed there among other specimens of work for more than a pointh. It is not more than a week or ton days since it disappeared from the show-onse.

JAMES M. AND THE "AMERICAN BAR."

James M. Sweene, the britter of Peter B., died from over-droking. He had nothing to do, and his associates were not of the highest type of moiern gen lemes, so this be took naturally to too much brandy and water. His favoriteresort was the so-called American Bar, on the British Peerage,—and several turfmen, and "loose fish" generally. Latterly, formule has been dealing unkindly with the American Bar, and "loose fish" generally Latterly, formule has been dealing unkindly with the American Bar. The deach of Sweeney reduced its revenues, as he used to spend his money liberally for the entertainment of the on-bangers of the place. I and a heavy hand on the English butus—son who make Pares their base of operations. Some tarriy of the fell-we were arrested, and half a dozen betting office were arrested, and half a dozen betting office were arrested. All the arrested men were fined, and warned not to ronew their business, and a few of them were sent to prison for a brief teriod. Among these vice ims of Franch law were several paroas of the American Bar, and the places that have them once do not know them as much as they did.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE MODERS.

Connolly, the associate of Tweed and Sweeney in th

On Sunday lact, David Cox and John Henry
Cox. Cheries Cox. and a boy about 13 years of
age, whose same we did not learn, all sons
of David Cox, went to Koeltstown. Late in
the evening the Cox party, as well as the

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Window-Plants, and How Grow Them Successfully.

Hollow Walls and the Building of Farm-Houses.

Keeping Turnips and Cabbage--- Wintering Bees---The Catawba Grape---Fruit-Growing in Texas.

More About Concrete-Walls-Five Different Methods of Making Them.

of window-plants. One lady affirms that success with house-plants seems largely a matter of luck, as she is as conscientious as her neighbor in the care of plants, and yet her plants are luxuriant plants. It may be said that enthusi asm and adaptability to the business has much to do with success in this department. Directions covering every possible difficulty have been given repeatedly, but in few cases are shey understood or followed in the right spirit. Unim-portant directions are followed closely, while "How did you find me out?" was his first question, as soon as they were seased.

"Why, I recognized you as you est there on the veranda," replied Smith; "but it took me several minutes to make sure it was you."

Councily was evidently pleased at the slowness of his friend's recognition, and then asked Smith if it was likely that other persons familiar with nim (Connoily) were in town. Smith thought not, and then they talked ou various topics for an hour or more. As they oams out of the ca'e and returned to the hotel, Dick stopped suddenly, and pointed to a man who was just entering the door. important conditions are neglected entirely.

The soil in the pots must not be dry as dust one day and soaked with water the next; but must be kept at a proper degree of moisture. If red spiders are found, sponge the under side of the leaves with cold some-suds. If mesty-bugs appear, destroy by touching with alcohol, or brush them off with a soft, dry brush. The moist atmosphere, indispensable to the healthy growth of plants, is not so difficult to secure as is often

water, and the object is attamed.

Prof. Maynard, in the Scientific Farmer, calls attention to the fact that plants grow much bet-ter where the temperature runs lower at night than during the day, the range of difference covering about ten degrees. He would place a

overy night.

Mr. F. B. Elliott, of Cleveland, O., an excel-

main pot.

The above covers in a general way all the points presented by correspondents except the questions as to devices, etc., which must be

We quote from "Farm and Garden" of a year ago the paragraph in regard to hollow walls referred to: "A brick wall 12 inches thick, 4 of which is a hollow space, and banded every third brick, is almost as strong as a solid 12 inch wall, especially if the bottom courses are laid solid for a foot, and at the floors solid for three or four courses. This so bands the wall, that it has all the advantage of a solid wall, and yet has the advantage of an air space. At the points of the band brick, no mortar is used, as that might coursey the moissure from the outside through the wall. This allows of a continuous air-space throughout; while at the other corner it is but it up solid. The plaster may be put on such a wall writhout lathing."

and returned. When it was found that the consternation had been canced by a friend, there was rejoicing, and the trio returned to the cafe. The delicate manuer in which the friend made his pre-suce known was considered a good joke, and was honored with a laugh, but I will wager that Fields felt far from runghing when that hand fel on his shoulder, and the words I have given were shouted in his ear.

MARINE NEWS.

AROUND THE LAKES.

Only three tugs remain in commission and these will lay up in a few days .... The

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DUNLETTH, Ill., Dec. 7.—Can you inform me
if there was a General in the American army
mamed Grant? and, if so, is the President of the

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Pitresuse, Pa., Dec. 10.—A meeting of the Pitteburg Coal Exchange was held to day to discuss the proposal of the Government to slackwater the Ohio Raver. A resolution was adopted

appointing a committee of seven to confer with the Government orgineers, and at a subsequent meeting, submit a full exhibit of the improve-ments of the Onio Biver as proposed by the Gov-eroment and their probable influence o on navi-gation, especially in regard to the transportation of coal.

Privilege Pa. Dec. 11-1 a. m.—The conferences held this evening by the puddlers and iron-manufacturers remained in session until baif an hour after midnight. Their meeting

Special Dispatch to The Calegoo Tribune, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—William Dyer, a

mithout laining."

The estimates or allowance of the correspondent for a brick house is low, and, in the absence of any pre, ared rlams by which we can make measurement and figures satisfactorily intelligiote, we submit the question to readers who have recently built houses and whose experience will be of practical value to the gentlema; who asks the question. On the general plans for farm-houses we shall have something to say hereafter.

KERFING TURNIPS AND CARRAGE.

REEPING TURNIPS AND CARBAGE ie in cities and a lares

arrived at Pore Stanley Thursday atternoon al right, mar that place, of two todies with nothing on them, waich could not be identified. They are supposed to se the bodies of the crew of the lost scow Sulier Girl, as the bodies of the crew of the lost scow Sulier Girl, as the bodies of the crew of the lost scow Sulier Girl, as the bodies of the crew of the lost scow Sulier Girl, as the some viennsy... The schra Nass.a, Poliacki, and Blazing Star have gone into winter quarters at Fort Dalinouse... Says the Oswego Thesa; "A prominent lumes firm here has received orders from Juscocc to increase their out of sign this season by \$0,000, owing to the improvement in the Quebec marks. The Norwegan Government having issued orders to curtail suppose in that country for the present season, it is quite prouble that lumbermen on the Ottow who get any encouragement from the banks will greatly increase the out in anticipation of high prices next summer,"... An English paper gives the following feer-pition of a new life-aving apparatus lamnoned on the Thappes last mounts: "It is dreuted in form, and capable of carrying unity passengers below dock, all of whom can be safety housed before the vessel takes the water. It is fitted with miest, saids, and runder, a stem, or projecting unwater, and a saffing feed to drop down at pressure, with inchers for jrovisions and water tight compartments to hod fresh water. In the centre is an apet-tre hided with newton, this behaved, will be insured a comparative immunity from capating. It is engeced by the inventor that in large passenger ships one of these vessels might be Units as one of the ordinary decknouse, or store-rooms, and built on a radigated gird-r just high enouga above the deck to form Is fair curve for the outer launchways, and the berthing on either set of the ordinary decknouse, or store-rooms, and built on a radigated gird-r just high enouga above the deck to form Is fair curve for the outer launchways, and the berthing on either side being made morative, the whole Sack-hous

not injure turnips or change their flavor (a strong point) if they are tunwed out slowly and in the dark.

WINTERING BEES.

The editor and correspondents of the Beekeepers' Magazine have in recent animbers gone over the much-traveled graund of discussion, Wintering Bees. In the December namber of the Magazine Mr. T. R. Milner, author of the "American Bee Keepers' Manual," takes the position that in twenty-five years no new principle as to wintering bees has been discovered that promises much tensait. After experimenting for a quarter of a century he arrives at the conclusion that bees can be unitered on summer stands quife as safely as anywhere eise, he was the first to try the experiment of paging by or airsw around the bives, and followed his plan with success for twenty years. Letters from correspondents in Nonlassa. Minnescuts, and other Estates report successful wistering on summer stands, and a Wiscopsin correspondent reports that he carried his ness through last sinter's extreme cold by packing the hives in his bee-house in his part of the Casawa grape will be giad to learn that favorable reports some from hissouri, and that the horticultural editor of Colman's Eural World has renewed his faith, and that the will again plant the Catawhs. It seems that, while must varieties in Missouri made a near approach to failure the last season, the Catawhs in many regions had a nextra record than the Concard, which the solitor anserts rotted as bad as the Catawhs even the Texas Horticultural and Functional and absorber of the Texas Horticultural and Function of the Texas the catawhs in many regions had a nextra record than the concard, which the solitor anserts rotted as bad as the Catawhs are rotted.

The first annual exhibition of the Texas Horticultural and Function, here the manual exhibition of the Texas the first having much the approach to a fine display of Texas fruits, many colored men enoding rounteent support the exhibition. Among the grapes on exhibition of the First Horticultural and the interest manife named Grant? and, if so, is the President of the United States the same person? I buy the Chicago Times occasionally,—God forgive me!—and I find no mention there of any such General; It speaks of Gen. Sherman, and Sheridan, and Terry, and Hood, and Johnston, and Beauregard, and Smith, and Brown, and Jones, and Rotinson, but never of Gen. Grant. The President is always "Mr."; from which I have inferred that there was that he died shortly after the War. But a few days ago the Times sooke of the Prosident's wife as Mrs. Gen. Grant, stating that the floral cross she laid upon Henry Wilson's comin was not her own property. This designation of the President's wife perplexes me again. How is t? Nours respectfully,

veilings are very perme

ced in the

to make the surface even. After

us Fees Held by

The Amount Not as I

trar's and Wareho Reports

cht before inse for aid probably be

P. Well, perhaps you can.
Lai there is about \$15,000 es
adit of the Commission. No
appearance it is calculated

Now, you see by this that of H.—Not \$15,000, at any rate.

H.—No. I should think not.

Has that when I took the office see just \$3,000 behind.

H.—What did the Commission

are here? nowed, for one thing, that correspond to send a reduction in salisty. You said still node the money when when he recated the posting the understatle right of popular the posting the post isouth keep it. Since the season of the stice closes, the Commission rabbe to cut down the fore marion all around.

R. What is the extent of the limits?

smith?

A. Twelve men have been depreted, and the existing of are seen our down 15 per cent. This failing off in recommendation of the vent, in M.?

A. No; is happens every seen the closer. Why, we want

discrepancy exists report of grain in The leg discrete of grant to the discrete of grant ports of the watelousement found Mr. T. H. Tyn isle, the slice, No. 156 East Washingt slice, No. 156 East Washingt slice, he me on the subject of the shousement's states.

contained by one receipts of the would make all the different taking out all the No. 2 He. 2 receipts would be still there would be Northwestern place of No. 2.

We are obliged to make out of the amount of grain is developed by the amount of grain is developed by the amount of grain is developed by the amount of grain is developed with the soon, their statements correspond their statements correspond their statements correspond with the out is the elevator men in higher grades with the lower is stop correspond with the out is the programment with the programment of the way, they there is self-out of the way, they difference in favor of the salves there is relicted more hand their is self-out any they there is self-out of the way.

be office of

MESSERS., MUNOER &
la Metropolican Block, in a
suplanation of this discumstitution of the factors as pubsished, certail difference in calendation son to fasadity accounted for.

Explain why it was that it is also business of his first amount was only 48,000 be place, the whole thing are the Registrar always tried.

N'CH GAN Lanaing, Man. D.c. but Lanaing, was coourt in 1974 of arreault

the apper rance of care wave the pine color.

ounces of red lead, it will have the pine color.

acted a very cheap and substantial wais, by erecting a substantial frame it posts. Put on the cornice and roof, the inside the name as if it, was clapake an inter board, and it farnity to the ng down next to the mil. Fill the hole the name of the control of the market of the mild in the board and into which retry, and a upper edge of the board add another as the pine of the control of th

top Cuts for a Hamaideaser (Conn.) Standard.
am and wife felt jonesare in
ee for the winter, Mr. Ge rg.
it itvog alone in their tary E di
107, had the same feeling. E do
the other she id close instance
reade this winter moder one real
man are same are living with a

es informed that they had le t Chi-fore last for Springlieid, but that perhaps you can. It has been said is about \$15,000 surplus fees to the the Commission. Now, how does this very little money with the Commis-

RAIN-INSPECTION.

Fees Held by the Ware

se Commissioners.

Amount Not as Lurge as Had Been Intimated.

Discrepancies Between the

Reports.

neles Between the Regis

ation of How They Occur

there was a large surplus derived aspection fees to the credit of the Commission, when it is the moder-

shoul cover the cost of inspection

person and salaries, a reporter of THE called at the office of Gen. J. C. Smith,

otor, yesterday, to get at the truth of Upon in iming for the Commis-

to the books and showing you the exact riguings.

Charte (addressing a clerk in the office), hetis (addressing a clerk in the office) to the casi-pools. ou see by this that our cash balance on

to \$15,000, at any rate.

Is I should think not. And here I might be when I took the office, the Commission-18,000 behind.

That did the Commissioners do while they

it for one thing, they ordered a will, for one thing, they ordered a corrino pows of the Fouce sedancin in salary. You see, my prederatil noids the money which he took with the minimate right of possession, I supfor Idou't know any other reason why he is teep it. Since we can't get this movey, we take the receipts have fa'llen out, as they nois the Commissiones thought it addess the Commissiones thought it addests, the Commissioners thought it ad-to cat down the force, and reduce the

spell, and the sciences of those remaining see see out down 15 per cent. L-The falling off in receipts is not due to a corresponding the usual decrease at this

r the last mouth.

L-Way haven't the Commissioners
AND TRAIN CRUAL QUARTERIA REPORT?

L-Because they don't make any such report.
By make an annual report, which is issued

leaving, the Inspector invited the re-some around again, and he would be on show him anything about the manage-the Commission's arrairs. An investiga-said, would show that they were con-ally and economically, and he was not lating the largest amount of light in

That Discripancy.

The reporter had also been directed to inquire to its discrepancy existing between the fepther's report of grain in elevators, and the sports of the was-bous-orien themselves. He was Mr. T. H. Tyn iale, it.e Registrar, at his ta, No. 156 East Washington street, and accept in the second of t

The state of the control of the cont

since the 25th of last month, though every effort has been made to find him.

Thomas Mills died recently at his house in Washington Township, Gratiot County, in his 80th year. He was a soldier of the War of 1812.

J. D. Evans, the State Trespass Agent, says in the Land Commissioner's report, that he has collected \$7,028.29 from the crooked lumbermen on State lands. He estimates that, since 1869, 76,000,000 feet have been stripped off from particular than the community manage, by hock or by crook to get extracted the State.

There is unprovided with a penalty, or if a hole as left through which the offender may escape the penalty, some exceptions person will be sure to commit that crime, and then escape by the door thus left open.

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There is unprovided with a penalty, or if a hole as left through which the offender may escape the penalty, some exceptions left through which the offender may escape the penalty, some exceptions left through which the offender may escape the left

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J. D. Evans, the State Trespass Agent, says, in the Land Commissioner's report, inch he ake collected \$7,028.20 from the crooked lumbermen on State lands. He estimates that, since 1869, 76,00,000 feets have been stripped off from patriphed lands which reverted to the State.

THE JURY LAW.

Am Abstract of Its Provisions, with Some Comments Thereupon.

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THE JURY LAW.

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There is another crying evil for which the commanty manage, by hook or by crook to get extended the minute of the year, and in the comments the comments the comments of the strip would. That is, the best men in the common that the proper of the provisions, with the state of the part of the strip would for an extended to make a furnity of not the strip would for an extended to make a furnity of the court of the strip would be such that it is to the strip with the proper which there were a summoned as such; but I speak of them as ceptain the proper of the strip would be received as an extens. Business is to sever so Petit Jurors. These are the qualification of the strip would be precised in the legal to the

CUBA.

The President's Position in Regard to Cuban Beiligerency.
In his first annul message to Congress, Dec., 1869, the President wrote:

to serve as Petit Jurors. These are the qualifications of jurors: 1, must be inhabitants of the torn or precinct; 2, between 21 and 60 years of age; 3, sound in mind and body; and, 4, "free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well into the first and who understand the English language." Such men only should the County Board select; and, if they knowingly put on any man not possessing the above qualifications, they violate their sword duty. In case of a corrupt Board desiring to secure dishouset jurors, it might have been better to have had these drawn by chance from the jury-list, rather than given the selection to the County Board.

The fifth section provides that, when one is drawn under Sec. 2, his name shall be struck from the jury-1 at till all have been drawn; arner which, by Sec. 6, a new list shall be prepared as before. 6, 1869; the President wrote:

For more than a year a valuable province of Spain and a near neignbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested teronghout the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facts political organization of the inaurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of callig-orenicy.

Sec. 7 provides that all the names for jurous selected under Sec. 2 shall be put in a box; and Sec. 8 provides that, whenever a jury is wasted for any term of any Court, the Clerk of such Court shall go to the office of the County Clerk, and, in his pressure, after the tox is well shaken, draw out not less than thirty names for each two weeks that the Court, will probably hold. The Clerk is allowed to throw our names draws of prepared known to be dead absent noncreticy.

The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of balligerency either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

On the 13th of the following June -18:0—the each two weeks that the Court, will probably hold. The Clerk is silowed to throw out cames drawn of persons known to be dead, absent, non-resident, on the Grand Jury, or legally disqualified. This discretion may be of doubtful expediency when we remember that we may have designing men as Clerks. If I were the Judge of a Court in the city, I would asways be present at the drawing of the jury. It would be a great improvement to have the County Clerk stiend, with his jury-boxes, in opea Court, and have the jurors there drawn, in the presence of everybody, and let the Judge order names to be thrown out for the causes stated. If he had knowledge of a death as disqualification, he could act u on it, or on proof or any one who did know. The Court could fix a tim for drawing the jurors, when all interested, attorneys and rathes, could attend, and if they knew of any objection or lack of qualifications, as mentioned in the second section, they could produce the proof and have him set aside. If it were proved tout a man had a bad character, or was of doubtful integrity, the Court would then reject him, as excluded by the statice, and draw another. It the rural districts, where a Judge holds Court in several counties, this might not be conveniently done; but there it might be done in the County Court, as well, after a proper notice. Thus would afford an important guarantee that houset selec-On the 13th of the following June—1870—the President sent a special message to Congress on this subject. He described the character of the insurrection and the atrocities committed by both parties, which moved him to say that— Whatever may be the sympathies of the people of of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Gubs are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the Government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties slike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with an h continued outrage upon the plainest principles if humanity. We cannot discriminate in any censures of the mode of conducting their contest between the Spaniards and the Cabans. Each commit the same strocities and outrage alike the established rules of war.

He adverted to the fact that large numbers of Cubens had come to this country with the object of "ungug our people into the fight they the fuggives swid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain," which he truly declared to be their real object, "though carefully covered under the dece tive and apparently plussible demand for a mere recognition of beligerency." Further on he said:

but here it might be done in the County Court, as well, after a proper notice. This would afford an impertant guarantee that honest selections of jurors would be made. As it is now, no notice is given of the times when the jurors will be drawn; and, if they so desire, none but the Clerk of the Court and the County Clerk will be present. In hinesty-nine cases in the hundred, this may be well; but, in the hundredth, the jury may be packed to meet so ne particular case. Again: the Cerk of the Court is not required to verify the box containing the names to be drawn from—thus leaving a corrupt County Clerk every opportunity to doctor the box to suithmiself. This opens a door which an impartial administration of justice requires should be closed. The first prepared by the County Board, together with a last of those ahread drawn out, abould afford the means of verifying the contents of the box. for a more recognition of beligerency." Further on he said:

The question of beligerency is one of fact, not to be decisted by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relificons between the parent State and the insurgents must amount in fact to war. Fighting, though flaces and protrate et, does not alone constitute war. There must be military for es acting in accordance with the rules sed customs of war; flags of truce, cartise, exchanges of prisoners, etc., and to justify a recognition of beligerency there must be a defeate political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a Sit de among nations. I am unable to see in the present condition of the courset in Cabe those obsents which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of intrantional law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of Government; they have no prize courts, no organization for receiving or collecting revenue; no established principle of public law that a recognition by a foreign State of beligerent rights to insurgents under circumstances can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory and mountain fastnesses which they occupy.

It is a well-established principle of public law that a recognition by a foreign State of beligerent rights to insurgents under circumstances such as now exist in Cuto, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitions domonstration of moral apport to the resellions. Such ascessity may yet hereafter arrive; but it has not yet arrived, nor is its probability clearly to be seen.

In the annual message in 1870 the President-recovered that the condition of the invargence. is No. 15 East Washington street, and actually the many of the box.

So, 9 requires the County Boards to se'ect the grain of the Begistrar's statement. Mr. Tyndale statement. Mr. Tyndale street discrepancies arise in the shipping seathful and the statement of the street of No. 2 designed in one or more receipts for interaction who ships a cargo of No. 2 designed in the statement of the statemen

THE COURTS.

Business Done in the Divorce and Bankruptcy Line.

Record of Judgments and New Suits

Paul Klotzbueker filed a bill for divorce yesterday, in which he states that in March, 1871, he married his present wife, Henrietta. Soon after their marriage he discovered to his sorrow that his wife was " greatly given to the appreciation of the smiles and careases of men other than your otator, her lawful huscand." Paul endured it for a year, and then left her, and she is now, according to his etatement, living an open adulters with one Anthony Wolfe, in the Town of Lake, pretending that she is married to

Judges Moore and Farwell will hear divorce cases to-day. Judges Rogers, Williams, Booth, and Gary, will bear motions, and Judge McAllister motions for new trials.

Yesterday was the last day of service in the Juited States Courts, and an unusually large number of suits were commenced.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Horace Taber began a suit for \$5,000 agains Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, J. S. Wil-cox, and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Com-W. F. Bartlett et al. sued J. J. Spalding and Charles L. Spalding for \$1,200. Stephen Dodd brought suit for \$2,000 against

John Mayo.

Woodward, Brown & Co. began a suit to recover \$3,000 from Charles E. Ray. Hetty H. R. Green filed a bill against Adam and Pierson D. Smith, C. H. Curtis, J. C. Richards. B. E. Gallup, F. B. Peabody, and G. L. Paddock, to foreclose a trust deed for \$15,000 on Sub-Lot S, and the south 4 feet of Sub-Lot 2, of Lot 4, in Block 48, original town.

Svivanus Smith and Addison Gott sued John

of Lot 4, in Block 48, original town.

Selvanus Smith and Addison Gott sued John Mayo for \$2,000.

Banksuppor Matters.

Brintsall & Terry, Seeberger & Breakey, and Tibbala, Shirk & Whitehead unsted in filing a petition against Samuel Mayvar, a hardware merchant at No. 717 South Haisted street, in this city. It is charged that Mayvar, a within the last six months given a judgment note to Betty. Rafalsky, his mother-in-law, on which is ignered which is seven in Racine sevized. Also that he has given a like judgment note for \$147.40 to Philip S.ein. The retitioners claim that the note to Mrs. Rafalsky was not made on the day it purports to have been, but that it was made about the list of December, without any valid counderation, and that it was given with the intention of defrauding his creditors and to delay the operation of the Bankrupt act. About the last of November, Brintsal & Terry made an agreement with the debtor by which the latter was to pay their claim in weekly installments, but instead of so doing be caused the judgment in fay r of Mrs. Rafalsky to be entered, and his goods seized thereunder. They are advertued to be sold on the 28d of December, and the petitioners ask that an injunction may be issued to prevent such each. A rule to show cause Dec. 18 and warrant of seizure were issued, the petitioners to pay all expenses of executing the war and.

An involuntary petition was also filed yesterdealer at No. 108 Fifth avenue, the following persons being the petitioning creditors: R. J. Waters, claiming \$954.41; and Charles Holland, \$1,030.70. They charge that Smith has besides the usual suspension of payment, irandulently concealed certain stock interests in various corporations, and also sundry notes and bills receivable, in order to avoid having them on attachment, and that he has made certain preferential rayments. A rule to show cause Doc. 20 was issued.

as issued. The first dividend meeting in the case of A.

C. Brown was held yesterday, but no dividend was declared, as the Register announced that all the assets realized so far had been exhausted in paying the secured debts.

Discharges were issued to Lemnel M. Gregory and William Smrh; also to Frederick Henkel. nuder a composition.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of John P. Beard.

A first dividend meeting will be beid Jan. 6, 1876, in the case of Edward C. Douglas, and in the case of G. W. Packer, Jani 20, 1876.

A composition meeting will be held Dec. 24 before the Register in the matter of Simon Le-

kept by Maliory, in Franklin street, or about the same spot where St. John's Hail recently stood, Woodworth, in company with several particular friends, had dropped in at this place one after-

Woodworth. In company wish several particular friends, had dropped in at this place one aftermoon for the purpose of taking some "brandy and water." which Mallory was famous for keeping. The fiquor was super-accellent, and Woodworth seemed instined by it, for, after taking a draught, he laid his glass upon the table, and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's caude vie was superior to any he had ever tasted. "No." said Mallory, "you are quite mistaken; there was one thing which is both our estimations far surpasses this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously, "The dramphs of pure fresh spring water we used to drink from the chi oaken bucket that hung in the well after our return from the labora of the field on a sultry day in summer. "The tasprdrops glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eves. "True! true!" he replied, and soon quitted the place. He returned to the office, gra-ped the psu, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be emosimed in the memory of succeeding generations.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellansons goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS Gallock, &S State-st, to JONAS USLLDER, 428 State-et,
A DVFRTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN.
A try readers can do so in the best and chespest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogy's Great Newsphope tissus, Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 73 Jackson-et. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JUNAS A. DRIELSMA, 301 South Clark street. Orders by mail promptly attended to

FURSH PURSH HALF PRICE!

MARTIN'S SPECIAL BARGAINS,
134 SIATE-ST.
EXOREDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Set Black Mart and Which.

Set Disect Market Or Mink set.

Handsome Genuine Mink set.

Elegant Mink Muff with Bos or Collar.

Elegant Mink Muff with Bos or Collar.

Rich London-Dred Seal Muff and Bos.

Sib and Server.

French Seal Seques.

A limited number of very choice Sets Seal and Mink, half regular prices.

Quality and price guaranteed.

Will send goods C. O. D. with privilege of examination upon payment of express charges.

PLAG-POLES OF ALL SIZES, MEADY MADE AND made to order; while ash poles, all sizes, ready made a good supply of artesian will borers. Poles on and. All orders left at GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO.'S, South Water of FINE KID MITS. EXTRA LONG WRISTS, LAMBS wool lined, at \$1, worth \$2, 75. Paris Glove Store, 9.

GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BEAVER GAUNTLETS

Or al buckskip faced and lined, at \$1.50, worth \$2.50 TRUSSES-TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION WANTED-GOOD SECOND HAND FIRE ENGINE.
Address C. W. HARTLEY, Remington, 13d.

WANTED \$41,000 WORTH OF GOODS OF ANY kind. Apply at once. J. G. COZZENS, 125 Dear-bornest., Reem 5. WANTED-TO PAINTERS SEALED PROPOSALS
for fuck-pointing and penciling stemicolated Block,
corner Michigan and North Labeline Sta, and painting
cocales and windows. Address H. H. HAAFF, care Faclife Hotels.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UUTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A and harmes ever Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, emmencing at 10 a.m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 168 and 139 East Washington-st. Stock on Rooms, Nos. 168 and 139 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Amule time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF TRIS DAY'S SALE.

Team hay herses, its nas-sis high, 6 and 7 years old, kind and tents in all harmess, from tricks or vice, very tesm, and warranted sound.

Sat-double harmess, ures by new, and tro-case family carriage, in good order.

Gray pun, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harmess and under sat-die; a fundir put and way hundsome, with a long mane and tail. Any one can ride or drive him, and is o. e. of the nases pomiss in the country, with Four-phaston, set harmes, each of or drive him, and is o. e. of the nases pomiss in the country, with Four-phaston, set harmes, each ride or drive him, and is o. e. of the shades side (in good order).

Two family phaston, the harmes, and of order).

Two family phaston is harmes, and the first op-bugge, by Willott.

Top bugger, by Willott.

Two top-bugger, by E. Mury.

One top-bugger, by E. Mury.

One top-bugger, by Louis Cook.

Two cop-bugger, by Louis Cook.

Two top-bugger, by Louis Cook.

Two top-bugger, by Louis Cook.

The bay Rore, lify hands high, 7 years old, sound, and true is sail harmese, a good traveler, and a first-own of the contraction of other vehicles, 19 other harses, and a fine line of locus-furnishing goods, coanisting of lay-robes, blankors, whips, halters, and harness, of all styles and makes, new and second-hand, of all of which a full desertion of the proper flow was true to the retail of which a full deserting from will be given at time of sale.

Auction sale communicing at 10 o'clock, weather never interfering:

WESTON & CO. Interfering. WESTON & CO.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, I. 3.
5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., horses carriages, coupe reclaways, buggies, phacions, roadwayson, double and single harmes, horse-bankets, isprobes, also wingth, belli, whips, etc., at auction prices.

B. D. Ballat Y, proprietor.

B. D. BALLEY, proprietor.

TIORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS ORDE.

L at our farm, Temiles south of Hinsdale. Apply to
BAKES BRUS., 6: South Market-et. \$120 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, Apply at SI West Jackson-st.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGANT ROSE wood %; octave pinno-fores, French grand action, overstrung base, agraife attachment and all late improvements, reunif contents, carred legs and livre, stool and certificated. Manufacturer's price, 25th, will sell for 25th, MRTIN'S secretal chargains, 156 State-at. A grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, \$300. Rach warranted \$ years. HighDY Temple of Music, B! Yan Barea-si.

DEST AND CHEAPEST THE NICHOLSON CABI- net Organ; price, \$30 and upward; who lossies as are tail at factory. Nicholson Organ Co., 65 Indiana-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, AND upraguit; best in the world; sweetest tound; most downship of the contractive payments at REED'S Temple of Music, 55 Yan Buces-si. Temple of Masic, 28 Van Buren-et.

HAINES BROS, 'PIAN'S; ALL HODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone,
says at the control of the control of Masic, 28 Van Buren-et.

PIANOS ON THER-FIRST CLASS, PRICES VERY
low. Terms: 210 per mouth, remainder end of onyear; or 250 cash rad 255 per mouth until plano is past
for or or and old planes per mouth until plano is past
for or or ath, culd planes taken as cash raination. REED'S
Temple of Masic, 49 Van Buren-et. PEEDA SON'S ORGANS; SWEETERST QUALITY Of tone: neversi style of case: sold on monthly or quarterity payments. REED'S Temple of Music, 22 Van Buren-st. Baran-st.

TO BENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Money applied if purchased. REKD'S Temple of Music, 21 Van Buren-st.

W ANTED-TO PURCHASE-STEINWAY UPright piano; give price and where it can be seen.
Address B 80, Tribune office.

W MILL SELL OUR PIANO 4"A SAGRIFICE—
the new square grand, beautifully carved case,
best make, warranted perfect, maker's prices, \$750; must
sell for the best offer. Private residence 280 Carrollav.
new Ashland-av.

ass Ashlandav.

\$200 WILL BUY A VERY ELEGANT ROSEtion, overstrong bases, agraffe attachment and all line
improvements, round corners, carved legs and iyre, stool
and cover included. MASTIN'S special bargains, 184
State-st. FOR SALE—THEFE LARGE ROUND POT BELLY beating stoves with pipe new, in first-class order; out \$45 each; will red \$36. Apply at Government goods depot, 156 and 17 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HELITARY CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, inckets, pancy, bais, shirts; sies woolen blankets, rubber blankets; the above at wholesale and retail. Apply at Government Geods Depot, 166 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, A FIP-teen frour-ball pool-table. Call at once at Turner Hall, 1449 South Haisted-st.

FOR SALE—DIAMONES, A FINE CHRISTMAS gift; a pair of diamond carriags, will sell at half price. Address H 6k Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

TO BAG MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS—
For a in one Cotteell & Babecch has printing crees;
size of bed-plate between bearen, 1836 inches; 2 ink
fountains, under distribution, belts for the onsiness, and
all in perfect order; price low and on easy terms to good
parties. Address H. M. HINSDILL, Grand Rapids,
Mich. Mico.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CARD AND ploker, suitable for working bemp-tow. Address W. E. GEER, 22 West Washington-St.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND IRON planer, Tfact or larger. J. BEIDLER & BEO., corner Leomis and Twenty seepend-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXUHANGE

TO EXCHANGE - 20,00 TO 23,00 IN COOD INlife improved residence property in Chicago, to trade
for fores, Kanasa, or N-brasks issues or merchandise.
Address ornors, RUELBUT BROS., Watsets, Ill.

TU EXCHANGE - CLEAR FARM IN ILLINOIS, 50
I miles south of Chicaga, valued at \$7,00, for house
and lot clear. Address & St. Tribuse office.

WANTED-\$20,00 TO \$200,00 STOCK OF DRY
goods in stehange for choice real satus, uniscumbered will jay part cash, Address A BAXTER,
eare Tribune office.

BOOKS-HOLIDAY BOOKS-FINE ASSORTMENT standard, juvenile, and tay beeins: Highland separandienvelopes, new and beneitful types send one price like before you buy. Milliaker's Uneap Beckstore, basement 100 Madison-st. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TWO AGENTS TO SELL.
A heliday show-cards in the city. Only men who mean business can apply between 2 and 12 a. m. Hoom 25 Dore Building, corner Madison and State-siz.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CAUSE; seaudal avoided; fee after decree. Address P. O. B. 1 284, Canage.

DIVORCES-LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUD-alently. Fee after decree. Elawar years practice in the courts of Chinage. Address. Post-Office Son 1687.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR BALE FIRST-CLASS STORE; CHOICE, CEN-tel keation wall rented. Warren-sv, 24, 80 or 8, 1, west of Oakley-st; Washing on st., 46 ft. was to hake set; Yan Barment, 100 ft, southeast corpore Especial, Ashlandav, 20 ft, between Polk and Taylor-sts. O.M. HUGUNSON, No. 28 Washington-st., Assessment OR SALE OR EXCHANGE STORY HOL with brick basement, we I and catern, and c

LOR SALE-GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—TWO good stores, with dwellings above, ocraer Twenty-tinth and Garibaid: sts. MATSON HILL, & Washing-COR SALE—RESIDENUE AND BUSINESS PROP erty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. MCCOR HICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reapor Block. OR SALE-S PRET ON N. LASALLEST., NEAR near North-av.; east front. Price \$2,500, on very easy erms. \$2,600 can remain for two years, with 3 per east, butter of JAUUS WELL and GBU, A. SEAVERNS, 165 OR SALE-CHEAP-TWO BLOCKS OF FORTY TOR SALE-LOT ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAF Westernay: \$49 foot, for a few days. MATSON HILL, W Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE OR SALE-MORGAN PARK-C., R. I. & P. R. B. 18 miles : 46 minutes : 10 cents face : \$45 commuta-OR SALE-\$10 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Glenose; \$15 down, and balance in \$5 monthly ayments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalis-st., Room 4. FOR SALR-200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LO a: Park lidge; \$15 down and \$5 menthly for the ba ance. IRA BEOWN, 12 LaSalie-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. VANTED-PARM-80 TO 100 ACRES, WELL IM broved, within 50 miles of Chicago. PRILIP MY 88 4 CO., Room 8, 146 Madison-st. WANTED-FOR CASH-1,000 ACRES, MORE College, good Iowa land, must be clear, with perfetitle, and be a bargain. Address F. H. WINNE, M.

TO RENT-LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TERANT residence, tashionably located on North Side; parlor sitting-roses, bath-room, sate-closest, dismag-roses, and kitches on lirst floor; five bed-rooms and ample close to second floor; cellar, etc.; east and south exposure. GEO. H. ROZET, Ital Washington-st. H. ROZEF, 162 Washington-oh.

TO RENT-VERY LOW, A VERY PLEASANT TO Story brick house, with 19 rooms, on the North Side, only the terms of the North Side, only the North Side, only the North Side of the North Si TO BENT-NEW HOUSES, MODERN IMPROVE-mens, octagon fronts, on Jackwos-st., near Hoyne, 25 per month; also s building suitable for wholesale business on East Kinize-st, 550 per month. Apply to H. A. MERRELL, & Ashland Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS. O RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. King-bury Block, Randolph-st., ir Clark. Apply at Boom 30. O RENTS-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping in Mendel Block. Terms low. Inquire of tior, Room 1, 127 Van Baren-st. janier, Room I, 127 Van Barsa-et.

TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS,
IS 15 to \$7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Polising
House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-Office.
TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LAI dies or gentlemen, near Grand Pacific Hotel, 16 TO RENT SUFFES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEP-ing, on first floor in Mondel Block. Inquire of Jani-or, Room I, 127 Van Buren at. tor, Room I, 137 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-3 OR 4 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS
for honsekspejing: brick building: bath-room, waterclusel, cic., cheap, at 437 Warren-av., near Oakle, etc. TO RENT -- STORES OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-STORE IN MENDEL BLOCK. IN TO RENT-THE NEW BUILDING AT 87 AND 88 South Franklin-st., with or without steam power. Inpaire on premises.

TO RENT-IN MENDEL BLOCK SMALL STORE, well adapted to any light business. Inquire of janior, Room 1, 127 Van Buren. st. TO RENT-AT YOUR OWN PRICE, TO GOO parties, two marble-front stores on West Lakes near Paulins. J. D. WEBER, 120 Kandolph-st. TO RENT-FREE, ON FIRST FLOOR, TO TWO OI I three good business men by piging for the coal and gas they user good location for special goods. Apply a 13 East Ranoigh-st.

FINANCIAL. A A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROP-orly for a term of pears at following rates: On improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and gwards at 8 per cont. Un first-class residence property, in sums of \$4,000 and growards, at 9 per cent.

80 Washington-st., corner Deachorn.
PPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF \$500 AND UPWANTS on Chicago real estate wanted. S. M. MOORE
UN MINOS, 110 and 15 Labelle-st. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clack. Established 184.

1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGER, LOGAL A stocks, city certificates, bought and sold, ISAAO GREENAHAUM & Cu., No. 110 Fifth-av. GREKARSHAUM OU., No. 10 FRITA-N.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHF AND SOLD.

The sold paper Boughf And Sold and Management at 10 per cent.

EUGETEC. LONG & BEO., 72 Hast Washington-st to sold, from St.0 to 510, 80, 31 10 per cent.

The Cash in Hand to Loan in Sums to commission. J. Militon Oliver, Sold per cent.

Money in Hand to Loan at 8 and 9 PER cent on Chicago property. Sums as wanted.

JOHN H. AVERY, 109 Lasalle-st., Chicaga.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RAPES ON GOOD BANK. We grow to the securities, long or short times. REAL ESTATE

MONEY TO LOAN AT a PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST Office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., 19 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST OF COMMAND AND THE PRIVATE OF THE TO LOAN-MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECKIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STORKEY, private banks, 68 LaSalle-st., Room 35.

WANTED-TO BOREOW-910, 600 ON GOOD CHATtel security worth four times the above amount, for one or two years. Will pay interest mostniy or charries. Address H 28, Tribune office.

Address H. M. Tribune office.
\$10.000-SUMS TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT
Small commission. WM. LINDSLEY, Room 14 Methodist Church Block.
\$45.000 on HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS TO
mail on real estate, and buy mortgage
notes. W. M. WILLNER, IN LANGE etc., Shoom I. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMPORTABLE HOME—
Fornished rooms with good board, at 89 per
week; witnown board, only 16 per week.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FIGELY-FURnished front and beak room, together or separate, with board; a few day bearders accommodated. ate, with beard; a few day bearders accommodated.

306 WEST ADAMS-ST.-VERY PLEASANT
References exchanged.

347 WEST ADAMS-ST.-A NIOE SUITE OF
board; also one single room. Reference sequined.

Senth Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT-GENTLEMEN OF LADIES
can find nicely formulated common, well beated, good
board, and comfort of a nice home. Bit of per week.

O cast find sheely-furnished rooms, well nested, good board, and comfort of a nice house, is to 87 per week.

7 C boarding-house: board for ladies or gentlemen, 34 to 85 per week, with use of plano.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST. — PLEASANT ROOMS with beard.

Botels.

K LEINE'S HOTEL, 108 NORTH LASALER-ST., & fire, clear board with pleasant rooms. Terms, 36 per week, day board \$456, single means 25 cents.

N HVADA HOTEL, 108 AND 150 WASASH-AV., near Monroe-at.—Good board for the winder, 35 to 810 per week. Day board, 35 her week. Transients, \$1,000 to \$100 MC HOTEL. ST., W OOD'S HOTEL—3 AND 28 WASHINGTUN-ST.—

W COD'S HOTEL—3 AND 28 WASHINGTUN-ST.—

85.50 per week; transient, \$5 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON SOUTH SIDE.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS.

The part with a capital of 26,007, can connect him oif as equal partner in the manufacturing and exclusive anise of goods as the whole United States accept. New Explanut: business attractly cash; bost of prior given that the goods sell as eight. None wanted except show with case and thorough business expectly. Good city references given and required. No letters assessed. Calon L. DOWNING, from v. m. to 5 m. m., ill South Clark-st. Room I.

Partner wanted—wanted—was a consequenced to the manufacturing partner in an old house obting a good trade. Party with the manufacturing as the consequenced conse

WANTED-MALE HELE

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS

iss. ary for the right person. Add. 170. P. U. Box 135, Trenton, Mo. WANTED-A GOOD BUISTLE-COMBER WHO understands his business. Apply to CHICAGU PACKING AND PROVISION CO., LE Monroe-as. WANTED-A MAN TO PORWARD AND PINISH WANTED-HARNES-MAKER, MR. DAN RYAN, WANTED-A FIRST-CLALL FIFTER, FOR OU WANTED-TINNER, MUST BE PRACTICAL
band; also a boy who nederstands soldering; come
early prepared for work. Basement 197 La Salle-st. WANTED-A GOOD OAK GRAINER. APPLY IN-

WANTED-MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE BUS WASTED -A NO. I TRAVELING SALESMAN, TO travel in lova and sell books and shees by sample. A man with experience and acquainted with the lowards on procure a good situation. Address F.R., Ladvette, Indiana.

Ayeste, Indiana.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN THORM oughly acquisited with the erockery, lamp, and glassware trade, with established trade. Address by obsert SMITH & CO., cane Carrier No. I. Station A.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET SALES—men to sell's few novolities just out; sell like hat cakes. Call and see tham or send for circular. C. M. LININGTON, it State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN AS CANVASSERS for advertisements; big pay. Address A St. Tribuss office.

omee.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN, BY JAN.

I, in variable, oil, and paintenances; one acquaints of with railread strade and who can bring best city reference Address A 17, Tribuna office. WANTED-AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE WHI can negotiate for the sale by State and country rights of one of the best investions out; is appreciate by all when some its consanestal, and used in every home in the country. Address [6], Tribuse office. MANTED—A SMART PROTESTANT BOY POS offerences; sistences; sistences WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the sprid. You can make 85 a day selling our Letter-Copyler Book: no press, water, or brush required. Excelsion Manufactiring Co., is Tribuse Building.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERA
housework, at 8 Irving-place, between Monroe an
Adame-sta., first street west of Leavitt. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS DINING-BOOM GIRLS, immediately, at Orden House. WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL, WHO WILL DO
the general housework of a small private family,
can find a good place and wages at 1471 indiana-av.; Garman or Swede preferred. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. WASTED GIRL WHO CAN GOOK, WASH, AND I rou, to a small family. 300 Twenty-lifth st., between WANNED—GOOD WAGES WILL ME PAID WIRST class cook and landeress, for small family; Hyde Park; German C Swede, references required. Apply at LaS-lie, basement, from 9 to 16 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. WANTED-A GIRL AS SECOND COOK AT THE Live and Lot Live Dining Room, 54 West Madi-WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers. Clerks. &co.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENERGETIC AND
STRUCTURE BOOKED BY AN ENERGETIC AND
sors, bank, or insurance office, on or before Jan. I, is
thoroughly competent, and speaks German; first-clear
reservances given, including present employer; moderate
salary aspected. Any other position of treat will be
acceptable. Address 57, Tribuno office.

SCEPAGOS. Address B. Friedmanders.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGRI
Disarried man of 20 years' business experience; is a goo
penman; good bookkeeper; well not sell the grocerand commission business; understands the manufacturies
of cider, wines, and Bunors; handy at anything; will worfor a moderate salary; the best of references given. Gas
or address VEERAP, as Robbins Bros., 70 Fifth av.,
p. O. Box 388. Missoulamonte.
CITUATION WASTED -A GENTLEMAN FROM
the East baring amedistics in business for himself for
the past twenty pare, is desirous of connecting himself
with any reliable business fourse in Officary, to travel.
Can bring the best of extensions. Address 5 7s. Tribuse
office.

STRUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter and warchman in a store or hotel; am able and not afraid of work; can give reference. Address D75, Tribune affec.

Domestica.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to gestlew in a private family; one to cook, wash, and fron; the other to do second work. Apply Monday at 180 Westernest.

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Emblowment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—La DIES DESIRING HELP class of girls tooking for places will please call at the Hean-dinaring Instelligement offices.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class famale being of all as installing each be mised on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 38 West Madian-st.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

PSTRAY-A COW. THE OWNEE CAN HAVE HEE
by describing her and paying expenses. Apply conmer Thirty-servath and State-ats.

POUND-A MARE ABOUT NOV. 2TH. THE
C. West Dirision Rations, and prove property, pay
charges, and take her away.

DOST-A BROWN WATER SPANIEL, A LITTLE
LY white on breast. The finder will be amply rewarded
by returning him to No. 618 Michigan. av.

UST-NEAR PREIGHT DEPOT OF THE WISCON1 sin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Rational,
A keg of figs. A reward will be paid for its return to J.

HE KNOM, its South Chartes.

OST-A BROWN SILK UMBREELLA, CLAFS
handle, marked to into H. E. S. The index will
please return to Make-st, and conive reward.

OST-ON STATE-ST, RETWEEN LAKE AND
Monroe. Thereday effections, a performance. The
noder will be patiably rewarded by leaving the name at the
office of N. H. WARBENACO, & LAKE-SL, corner of
State.

TOST-Ste REWARD-COACH DOU "SPOT P ofice of N. H. WARERN & CO., & Lake-st., corner of State.

I OST-SM REWARD-COACH DOG "SPOT," Liblack back, within tail and spotted sides. Hetura to 30 Park-av., near leavitest. ROSISSON.

I OST-A DIAMOND PIN. TWENTY DOLLARS rows d will be paid for it at 18 State-st.

\$ 10 REWARD-LOST-OF FRIDAY MONITING, thering, with clipped ears and tail; anysens to the name of Topey. A reward of 218 will be given to any one returning her to the above a dress.

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A Mast be sold within three days; price researchle.
Business strictly C. O. D. Small working capital required. Apply immediately to Florentine Unity Company, 128 Rast Montoe-st. quired. Apply immediately to Piorentiae Usinly Company, 18 Rast Monroe et.

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DRUG STORK AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTION.

The statement of the sale; a rare chance, or will take a partner, sho a fice sale; a rare chance, or will take a partner, sho a fice sale; a rare chance, or will take a partner, sho a fice sale; and a rare chance between the chances Building. BODGE'S Beng Agessey, Recent a Kotange Building.

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red, Bunday excepted, 25 cents per weel ered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, I

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Dec. 8 contain ident's Message, Reports of the Secretary sury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the N stmaster-General. Commissioner omes, and the Secret Service Report. The proceed-ings of the Democratic cancus and the opening ses-sions of the Forty-fourth Congress are given in full, with description of scenes and incidents. All this in addition to the general news and the literary and mis-salianeous reading included in the following list: Particulars of the Eacape of Tweed; The Resurred-lon Horror in Chicago: Record of the Whithe The

Trials and Exposures at St. Louis and other Points History of the Pension Frauds at Philadelphia; Be port on the Inter-Oceanic Suin-Canal; Closing Session of the National Grange; Blaine's Letter Suggest Schools; An Unwritten War Chapter; The Topographical Sketch of Nebrasks; Mrs. Moulton's Reply to the Letter of Plymouth Church; The Triple Murder at Gleveland; The Ku-Klux in Grundy County, Ill., and the Record of other Criminal Cases; The Bourbon Programme as to Southern Claims; The Coal Mine Disaster in England; Foreign and Home News; Many Times Married; A Startling Story as to John C. Colt, the Murderer; The Sleeping Presceber and His Wonderful Ciairvoyant Powers; e of the Similarity of Twins; Mraing in Colo Editorials on the President's Message, The Pe Frauds, Secretary Bristow's Report, The Gree sion Frauds, Secretary Bristow's neport. And cican-backs, Mr. Lamar's Spec.h, The Nomination of Kerr for Speaker, Mr. Blaine's Proposed Constitutional Amendment, Southern Claims Before Congress; and the special departments Literature, The Fine Arts, Sparks of Science, Familiar Talk, Foreign Gossip, Fashion, Gessip for the Ladies, Humor, Personal, the story "Blue Satin Boots," Biographical Sketches, Farm and Garden, Flaid and Stable, Financial and ers should make an effort to have their sub

riptions begun at the earliest date possible sy may have the Congressional Record comp

HOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between andolph and Lake. Engagement of Kelly & Leon's instrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Variaty entertainment, Afternoon and

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between earborn and State. Engagement of May Howard fternoon: "The New Magdalen," Evening: "Solid

# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 11, 1875.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at  $87\frac{1}{2}$  and closed at  $87\frac{1}{2}$ .

The weather man at Washington predicts that the people of this locality will have to colure more cloudiness to-day, while the temperature will remain about stationary.

The salutary effect of the prosecution the Whisky Ring in Milwaukee is perceived in the fact that internal revenue collections upon distilled spirits have largely increased. Honesty is the best policy, but it has taken several months to popularize that beautiful sentiment in connection with the manufacture of whisky.

The Agricultural Department report fo November shows that the corn crop of 1875 was one-fourth larger than that of 1874, and one of the heaviest ever grown in America. The same is true of potatoes, in quality as well as in quantity; while all the tobaccogrowing States show a large increase of product. With this official assurance of cheap whisky, plenty of tobacco, and mealy potatoes, there ought to be observed here after a marked falling off in the suicide sta-

The Hon. MARK BANGS, of Lacon, Ill., ha been appointed to succeed Mr. Wand as United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Bangs was strongly urged for the place, and it is believed that the selection is in every way excellent. The new incumbent will not be hampered by previous personal friendship for parties whom he may be called upon to proceed against with severity, and his antecedents as a lawyer of ability and a man of integrity warrant the expectation that the war against the "crooked" ilk in Chicago will be pushed with vigor under the capable and efficienction of Mr. Banes.

Minnesota is to have a State Inebriate Asylum, and the liquor-sellers will have to toot the bill, the Supreme Court having recently sustained the constitutionality of the law imposing a tax for this purpose. Gov. Davis yesterday appointed a Board of Directors of the Asylum, which is to be located at Rochester, and work will commence early in the spring. The Directory consists of the Hon. J. A. LEONARD, editor of the Rochester Post, and formerly State Senator from ted County ; W. L. WILSON, St. Paul ; C. D. CRANDALL, Owatonna; C. A. WHEATON Northfield, and J. Q. A. FARMER, Spring Valley. A fund of \$10,000 is already on hand, and \$30,000 more will probably have been contributed by the liquor-sellers by the 1st of

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand and a shade firmer, closing at \$19.15 @19.17 cash, and \$19.40 seller February. ard was less active and easier, closing a \$12.30 per 100 the cash and \$12.47 @12.50 nary. Meats were less active and firm, at 7 te for shoulders, 10 te for short ribs, and 10 c for short clears, all boxed. Highwines were quiet and steady, at \$1.11 per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active and declined 1½c, closing at 98% cash, and 98% for January. Corn was more active and stronger, closing at 48 to for December and 45 to for January. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 304c cash and 304c for January. Rye was steady at 68@68jc. Barley was quiet and unchanged, closing at 87tc for December and 86tc for Jan-Hogs were fairly active and 15c lower, acts of Congress and the Supreme Court's ers' grades selling at \$6.85@7.10. The

cattle trade was dull at Thursday's prices. Sheep were firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.375 in greenbacks at

Yesterday was the day set apart for the execution of two murderers in the vicinity of New York. But one hanging took placethat of WILLIAM DELANEY, who in August last brutally murdered Capt. LAWRENCE on board a schooner in Cow Bay. The other condemned murderer was John Dollan, who was tried and convicted for killing Mr. James H. Noz, who came to his death while attempting to overpower and take into custody a muscular burglar whom he caught in the act of robbing his premises. DoLAN was convicted on the day before the date fixed for his execution Gov. Transa granted a reprieve of one week upon the strength of the representation that new and important evider had been discovered. Both murders occurred in August last, and in both cases the course justice has been unusually swift for New

The unplersantness which occurred between the Administration and ex-Senator HENDERSON, in consequence of the latter's animadversions upon the President in the course of his argument as assisting counse for the Government in the AVERY trial, has resulted in an order relieving Mr. HENDERSON from any further connection with the prose cution of the Whisky Ring in St. Louis. This determination was the unanimous ver dict of the Cabinet, all the members being of one mind as to the propriety of this course. The view was taken that the language of Mr. HENDERSON concerning Presidential interference in internal revenu appointments and assignments was gratuius, unwarranted, and highly objectionable. The unanimity of sentiment in the Cabinet upon this question is significant as proving conclusively that there is no lack of harmony on the subject of the Whisky Ring prosecu tions, and that the split between the President and Secretary Bristow, which has been predicted and hoped for by the guilty and their friends, is as far off and as improbable as ever.

FUNDING THE GREENBACKS.

There is one point which the Secretary the Treasury brings out very clearly and emphatically in his recent report, viz. : The ledged faith of the Government to provide for the redemption or funding of the legaltender notes. The act of February, 1862, which authorized the first issue of \$150,000. 000 of greenbacks was entited "An act to au horize the issue of United States notes. and for the redemption or funding thereof." That act, as a matter of fact, provided for the funding the greenbacks, at the option of the holder, into United States bonds, bearing 6 per cent gold interest. The next issue of \$150,000,000-July 11, 1862-was made, the Secretary says further, under this same pledge,—that is, that the holders of the greenbacks should have the privilege of converting them into gold-bearing bonds whenever they saw fit. It is true that this provision was subsequently repealed by Congress, but in doing so Congress committed an act of bad faith and was guilty of a violation of contract. Such a repeal cannot release the Government from its original pledge, which was only in keeping with the economic law of all civilized nations which forbids the idea of a permanent irredeemable paper-currency.

The duty of the Government is emphasized still further by the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, quoted by the Secretary of the Treasury, where the Court says:

Apart from the quality of legal-tender impressed upon them by sots of Congress, of which we can now say nothing, their circulation as currency depends upon the exient to which they are received in payment, the quantity in circulation, and on the credit given to the s they bear. In other respects the he bank-notes formerly issued as currency.

But, on the other hand, it is equally clear that these

otes are obligations of the United States. Their w imports obligation. Every one of them expresses upon its face an engagement of the nation to pay the bearer a certain sum. The dollar note is an engagemen, to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the corn dollar face. inchess of gold and silver, authenticated as such by the tamp of the Government.

This language, taken in connection with the pledge of Congress upon the original issue of the legal-tender notes, leaves no room for the "greenbackers" to claim that there is any prospect for eventually shirking the redemption of the Treasury notes in the ecognized money of the world. Together they show that it was never intended that the Treasury notes should be a permanent issue, and that the Supreme Court will admit of no construction of their character which does ot include their ultimate payment in specie. like any other bond, note, or obligation. If the position needed any strengthening, it is supplied by a later act of Congress,-March 18, 1869,-wherein it was declared that "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United states notes in coin." This act merely inerpreted and supplemented the previous edges of Congress and the verdict of the preme Court thereon.

There is but one way in which the United States Government can honorably avoid the immediate payment of its Treasury notes,which on their face call for payment on demand,—and that is by funding them as provided in the original act by which their issue was authorized. This is the nature of the roposition made by the Secretary of the Freasury and indorsed by the President providing for the conversion of the greenbacks into a United States gold-bearing bond at a low rate of interest and running for a ong term of years. The moment this privilege is accorded to holders of greenbacks, at their own option, the United States will have redeemed the pledge it made when the greenbacks were first issued. It is a fair criticism on the limitation of these redemption bonds to \$2,000,000 a month that the naional faith is not fully maintained by such a plan, but that the holders of greenbacks should be entitled to fund them into a bond whenever and to whatever extent they may see fit. Had this provision of the original act never been repealed, greenbacks would always have had the same value, and we would not now be suffering the ills of an irredeemable currency The restoration of the right of funding, b sides being a simple act of good faith, will do more than anything except the actual payment in gold could do to give the greenacks a steady and uniform value, approx imating a par value in gold; and, if the quality of legal-tender is added to these reemption bonds as to payment of old debts. there will be no sacrifice of the interests of what is called the "debtor class" in order te. regain the position which should never have

been abandoned. One thing is certain: The

ment of the United States notes in coin or their funding in gold bonds. The latter is the easier and more advisable course.

COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES. The Chicago Times is a law unto itself in most matters. Its treatment of the collection of city taxes is not an exception to the rule. It says that the Town Collectors have no authority whatever to collect city taxes, and advises everybody to resist payment to them. It would unquestionably more desirable to pay everything in the shape of taxes at one time and place, viz. : to the County Treasurer, and Cook County could very well afford to dispense altogether with the Town Collectors and their associates upon purely circumstantial evidence, and in the Town Boards: but this fact does not change the law as it stands, which authorizes the Town Collectors to collect the city taxes. Of course they cannot enforce the collection of the tax on real estate, and everybody will pay that tax directly to the County Treasurer. But they can, under Sec. 27 of the Internal Revenue law, issue a distress for the personal tax, and collect it by a sale of the property levied upon. In fixing the compensation for the work which the Town Collect ors do for the city, it should be kept in mind that they will collect nothing but the personal tax, and the proportion of that which they collect will depend upon the judgment and energy with which they discharge their duties.

The law, both in the General Incorporation et of 1872 and the General Revenue act, outemplates that the Town Collectors shall collect the city tax. Sec. 111, Art. VIII., of the General Incorporation act provides that the Council shall pass an ordinance before the second Tuesday of September in each year, fixing the amount of appropriations for each fiscal year, and that a certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed with the County Clerk, whose duty it is to escertain the rate and extend such tax on "the book or books of the Collector or Collectors of State and county taxes within such city or village." The following section provides that "the tax so assessed shall be collected and enforced in the same manner and by the same officers as State and county taxes, and shall be paid over by the officers collecting the same to the Treasurer of the city or village." The Town Collectors, under the present charter, are therefore just as much authorized to collect city taxes as they are county taxes, with the single difference that they can enforce the collection of the personal tax but not of the

real tax. The Revenue law is equally explicit. Secs. 127 and 128 of that law provide that the County Clerks shall determine the rate of tax for incorporated cities within their tended the same as State and county taxes. Sec. 132 of the same act provides for a Coland Sec. 138 provides that the warrant shall direct the Town Collector to pay over to the City Treasurer the city taxes he may collect. Sec. 164 of the Revenue act requires that the Town Collectors shall render a statement of the city taxes collected every thirty days, if required to do so by the proper city authorities, and also pay over the amounts so collected. This provision is materially the same as that relative to the county taxes in the next section.

The simple fact is that, under the general law, the city taxes are to be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as the State and county taxes. So long as our Town Collectors are retained as a part of our system, they have as much authority over city taxes as over State and county taxes. They have means for enforcing the collection of the personal tax for both city and county; but not of the real tax, the payment of which may be deferred and made directly to the County Treasurer.

"MORE!"

The population of the country increased 40 and 1874. The ordinary expenses of the Government increased 200 per cent in greenbacks in the same time. In 1860, the ordinary expenses of the Government were \$65,010,158 in gold; in 1874 they were \$178,618,983, exclusive of the interest or the public debt, but inclusive of \$30,000,000 of pensions. At this rate the taxes are growing much faster than the population. MAL-THUS paled before the impossibility of find-ing food for the future hordes of mankind; the American tax-payer sees the problem of over-taxation quite outstripping that of overpopulation. We have had a war that imerished while it exhilarated us; then we had a panie and collapse that has left us feeling poor and almost despondent. All great industries and trades are depressed far below their condition during the War, and also the people are forced to the practice of unusual economy. A representaive Government should represent its citizens in their parsimony as well as in their politics. When the people spend less, the Government must spend less. The estimates of expenditure for the ensuing fiscal year, that of 1877, submitted to Congress by Secretary Bristow, are not framed, we are sorry to be compelled to state, on any such principle; on contrary, they seem to rest upon what might be called a Malthusian theory of finance-that taxation must increase faster than the means of paying taxes. The appropriations obtained from the last Congress reached the heavy total of \$293,-166,177.57, including the interest on the pub lie debt. But this year the Secretary wants to increase the mule-pack. He asks a Democratic House of Representatives to vote the Government a total of \$314,612,608.48. This is an increase of \$21,446,431 over last year. Here are some of the items of increase: The military establishment wants \$1,400,000 more for traveling and general expenses. At time when civilians are, perforce, staying at home and spending less than ever for their own traveling, they do not feel in the humor to contribute extra taxes to send army officers on extra journeys in time of peace. The Quartermaster's De par tment wants about half a million dollars more, and the same increase is asked for transportation. The agitation for chear fun erals has not yet reached the army; an increase of 66 per cent is asked in the appropriation for the national cemeteries The estimate for ordnance is more tha double the sum granted last year, and that

for the armament of fortifications leaps from \$75,000 to \$1,200,000. The total increase asked for by the War Department, in a time of profound and unthreatened peace, is \$5,000,000. The total estimates foot up \$33,697,178: the appropriations last year were \$28,554,987, and in

1860 were \$16,472,202. The naval establishment wants more: for pay. \$1,350,000 more : private pay-rolls must ecrease the more, if this is granted; for arming vessels, \$510,000 more; for equipping construction thereof require either the pay- vessels, \$250,000 more; for repairs, \$300,000

more; for steam machinery, \$400,000 more The total increase the Navy Department wants is \$3,500,000. The total estimates are \$20,871,686. Last year the appropriations were \$17,316,306; in 1860 they were \$11,-

514,649 Under the head miscellaneous there are ome unexpected additions propused to the national expenses. The abolition of the franking privilege has not effected the predicted economy in the public p.inting, for which \$370,000 more is wanted; the current expenses of the Treasury Buildings are to st \$300,000 more; the land-grant railroads have eaten up a good deal of the public lands, but it is to cost \$335,000 extra to survey them this year.

The miscellaneous account wants \$3,300,000 dditional taxes. But of this \$2,000,000 is for payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. The total asked for is \$13,881,185, again'st

\$10,534,857 last year.
Public works, national and municipal, are expensive luxuries. A million more than the \$4,350,000 appropriated last year is as/zed for Custom-House buildings; for arsenals, nearly half a million more; for fortifications, \$1,200,000 more; for "buildings and about Washington, \$1,100,000 nore, which will not tend to revive the lost luxury of private landscape gardening; for other buildings, half a million more; for navy-yards, half a million more; and for improving harbors and rivers, \$14,301,100 is asked, which is \$8,000,000 more than last year!

For public works the overworked tax-payer invited to contribute \$11,700,000 more than last year. The total estimate is \$28,-591,410. The appropriation last year was \$16,755,069

This Congress will hardly respond favor ably to these extravagant demands.

WILL SENATOR BOGY RISE AND EXPLAIN Senator Booy has introduced into the Senate of the United States a hill which anthorizes the payment of import duties in greenbacks. We have some questions to put to the Senstor thereon. Our columns are open for the reply which he may vouchsafe. Your bill, Senator, outside of its subjectnatter, demands our consideration upon two grounds, viz.: It is the first Democratic measare laid before the Forty-fourth Congress Unless disavowed, it will naturally be taken as a foreshadowing of the policy which the Democratic party, in the Senate at least, means to pursue on the most important question now before the country, -that of finance. In the second place, you represent the sister State of Missouri, bound to Illinois by many ties of interest and friendship. BENTON and SCHURZ are greater names than limits, and that such city taxes shall be ex- | Booy and Cockrell, but perlas ps you and your colleague may yet do something worthy of your place. At any rate, we call upon lector's warrant to collect the several taxes, you, as the Senatorial mouthpiece of Missouri, to explain and defeand your bill, to answer the questions we are about to put. If, as we believe, you are treading marshy land, your reply will afford you an opportunity of gracefully extricating Senator Boox from the bog. Would not your project produce sub-

stantially the following results: The Govern-

ment, instead of receiving \$160,000,000 gold

a year from customs, would get about the

same number of greenback "dollars." At

present the Secretary of the Treasury is re-

quired to pay from this sum, in round num-

bers, \$135,000,000 for interest on the na

tion al debt and for the sinking fund -\$109 -000,000 for the former and \$33,000,000 for the latter. He then has \$25,000,000 in gold. which he can either hoard for purposes of resumption or sell for greenbacks with which to defray current expenses. The two items of interest and sinking fund by contract with the public creditors must be paid in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury would therefore have to go into the market with his \$160 .-000,000 of green backs, received from duties, and buy gold. He cannot sell bonds for the He cannot force any one to buy his greenbacks or to give any particular price in gold brokers are willing to give in exchange for them. His \$160,000,000 in greenbacks will not bring, at the outside, more than \$135,-000,000 to \$140,000,000 in gold, so that the loss in revenue will be fully \$20,000,000 in gold. As our income and outgo just shout belance each other -there will be a deficiency of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year, -this will necessitate the levy of new taxes yielding to the amount of fully \$25,000,000 per annum, to be abstracted from the pock ets of the people. As your party put itself on record, last session, against the purely revenue tax on tea and coffee, some other commodities must be burdened with a still higher protective tax to fill the hole in the Treasury left by your scheme of receiving duties in currency. But our tariff is already so high, as the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show, that it is well-nigh prohibitory, and has decreased the revenue \$6,000.000 during the past year. Any further increase of "protection" rates would, therefore, still further diminish our receipts. Your plan involves, then, first largely cutting down our national income, and then trying to restore it by levying taxes that will cut it down still farther! The plan also involves Secretary Bristow's going into the market to buy vast quantities of gold and running the chance of being prevented, by corners and speculative schemes, from getting the gold which now surely comes to him, and which is absolutely necessary for the honest and honorable discharge of our most

solemn national obligations, How is your plan to do what you claim for it in the way of increasing our prosperity, hastening the resumption of specie-payments, and appreciating the greenbacks We are glad to note, by the way, that you have changed your views and now believe in resumption, although so ignorant of the way to bring it about. And now, Senator Boor, will you please rise and explain?

The proceedings of the military Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Bascock have come to a sudden halt, pending the result of the legal investigation of his case at St. Louis. At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Gen. HANCOCK asked the con currence of the other members of the Court in a postponement of the inquiry, inasmuch as the fermal indictment of Col. BARCOCK at St. Louis would secure him a full and fair trial before an impartial jury, and therefore the necessity of convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer existed. Following upon this suggestion, the Court received a letter from Col. Bascocz himself, requesting an adjournment of a few days to give him time to prepare to answer the indictment found

lyisement, and in a brief time the Advocate announced the unanimous decision of the Court "that the Court adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive stape which shall be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or intil its action - having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceedings should be stayed during the proceedings of the court of law-shall have been cov firmed." In view of the facts that, as Gen. HANCOCK says, the military is subordinate to the civil authorities, and again that the offenses alleged were committed in the the Court has acted very judiciously in postponing action pending legal investigation at St. Louis. Any other course would have been unsatisfactory both to the Court and to Col. Bancock him self, and could have accomplished nothing. The first thing to be settled is the civil investigation. If the St. Louis jury finds him to innocent of the charges preferred against him, which we believe it will, there will be no need of a subsequent military investiga tion. If it finds him guilty, it will be very difficult for the military Court to break the force of that decision and convince the country of his innocence. Whatever may be the decision of the jury, the action of the railifary tribunal in postponing its consideration of the case is timely and discreet.

A COLOSSAL SPECULATOR RUINED.

speculator, STROUSBERG, utterly dwarf into

insignificance the speculations of JAY GOULD. the unfortunate RALSTON, JAY COOKE, and other American financiers, whose operations we have been accustomed to look upon as colossal. The record of his life and his schemes reads like a chapter taken out of fiction. Herr STROUSBERG was first known as a teacher of languages in the United States, from which humble station he rose to a place where he dealt with hundreds of millions of money in every part of Europe. His visit to America was short, and he next an peared in London and afterwards in Berlin, out it was not until 1870 that he began to attract public attention as a colossal speculator. At that time he had im ense sums of money at his disposal and almost unlimited credit. He was railway contractor in several European States an engine manufacturer and proprietor of three of the largest iron works in Europe; a heavy proprietor in lands and mines; and the owner of the cattle markets and slaughter houses in Berlin. At that time he was dealing with the almost fabulous sum of \$350,-000,000! The Franco-German war dealt him a severe blow in the general depression of securities. The Roumanian Government also refused to pay the interest it had guaranteed upon the railways he had been constructing for them, and STROUSBERG had to pay it himself. This gave him another staggering blow, and for two or three years he was tossed up and down on the ocean of finance, now launching out into speculative schemes and again contracting to meet the pressure upon him. Last year he bent all his energies, applied all his resources, and stretched his credit to the utmost to retrieve himself. He established immense manufactories Germany and Russia, recovered all his old mines and iron works and bought new ones, and took a large number of new railway contracts in various parts of Europe. He obtained advances from every bank and every possible quarter, but at last the Commercia Bank of Moscow refused him an accommoda tion of two millions of roubles, and the cata trophe of ruin and bankruptcy followed. STROUSBERG is in prison and his property has passed into the hands of the law to be disposed of for the benefit of creditors all over

Europe. There have been men like Strongaren in this country, although operating upon a less colossal scale, using thousands where he ha no authority to do so, and the plan would used millions. There are thousands of little add \$135,000,000 a year to the public debt. as well as large men operating here precisely as STROUSBERG did, who are destined to comto the same ruin. When men or corporation for them. All he can do is to sell them for branch out beyond the real working capacity what they will bring, for what the goldof their capital, bankruptcy must come, and whatever of liability is incurred beyond the capacity of capital to meet it is in the nature of a crime. STROUSBERG is in jail in Russia Under the severity of Russian laws he may remain there a long time. His bankruptcy involves a penal element and a criminal ob gation which it would not have in this cour try. Our colossal speculators may fail and fail and fail again; may tumble down banks, warehouses, and other individu-als in their fall; may cripple business houses and ruin widows and orphans, and spread financial devastation in every direc ion, and no punishment is meted out to them. It does not appear in STROUSBERG'S case that there was any intent to swindle or defrand or that there were any really dishonest transactions, except so far as the as sumption of colossal risks in speculation beyond the real power of capital can be nsidered dishonest. Had there been such however, his punishment would have been roportionately more severe. In this country, however, it is doubtful whether even a fraudulent bankruptcy or dishonest method of conducting business can be punished; if they are, then the punishment is nominal in the case of Tween, and in due time the criminal is allowed to escape. We have still much to learn from what we are pleased to consider the effete monarchies of Europe in the way of punishing speculators and sharpers.

Messrs. Klokke and Reno have, it appears sued the city for \$550, the amount of their salary as Police Commissioners from June to Aug. 6, the day upon which they were re lieved from office, and MARK SHERIDAN has also put in his claim for \$1,550, the amount he would have received from June 1 to the present time, if he had not been required to step down and out. In all these claims there is a large degree of audacity, unless th claimants can show that the present charter was illegally adopted. If it was adopted lawfully, they have no more claim than any other citizen to go and demand money from the city. Before they can obtain judgment, they must show that the charter was adopted fraudulently and by ballot-box stuffing, a was most undoubtedly the case. If they can establish that fact, the amount of their combined claims will not be looked upon as a very expensive price. But meanwhile, by what authority can the Common Council make appropriations for service not lawfully performed if the present charter was lawfully adopted?

We print elsewhere this morning a review of our present jury law which has been pre-pared by an able jurist, and which contains some suggestions of value. He is of opinion that the law relative to the impaneling of

order of jurymen than we have as a rule if it were properly construed and applied. The terms of the law are given in the article to which we refer. In the selection of the 200 names from the jury-list, which includes one-tenth of the legal voters, it is the duty of the County Commissioners to see that the men selected answer the qualifications, and, if this were done carefully and faithfully, it would not be difficult to exclude the professional jurors, the dead-beats, and hangers-on at the courts. There is a suggestion also that the Judges shall be this panel of 200, and that the selection be made in open court when the jury ponel for actual service is made up, so as men whose names are drawn when they may be shown to be unfit. The Judges can also do something to improve the character of the juries by being more strictin their refusals to excuse. In the matter of the Grand Jury, here is a valuable suggestion to the effect that there be a special provision for "striking" a Grand Jury, to whom any of the County Board or other county officials are to be presented for indictment. As it is now, the County Board selects every Grand Jury before whom the abuses of that Board are prought for investigation. It is natural that there should be no indictments.

Our Washington dispatches yesterday morning stated that Mr. Dygs, the District Attorney of St. Louis, who has done suc effective work against the Whisky Ring in that city, telegraphed to BLUFOED WILSON, Solicitor of the Treasury, to know how thing stood at Washington, and that Wilson, in replying, said: "I expect we will all fall ogether." As Mr. Dyzn has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, he assumes tha this reply indicates he stands little prospect of being confirmed. We do not share the apprehensions of these gentlemen, but if it hould happen by a combination of any kind that they are not confirmed, the country will be arrious to see the list of Senators voting against them. It is possible that the Senate may take action in secret session, but there are ways of getting at the vote, and it will not be possible to conceal the names. These gentlemen have done their duty in an able fearless, and honest manner, and the country will not stand idly by and see them dismiss for doing their duty.

Readers with a morbid taste for statistics, says he Springfield (Mase.) Republican, will probably be interested in knowing that Massach has had the honor of supplying the Speaker dur ing 10 years, all told: Virginia during 13 years Kentucky during 16 years-10 plus 13 plus 1 equal 39. Indiana bas bad the Speaker 8 years; Pensylvania, Maine, New Jersey, and North Carolina, 6 years spiece; Tennessee, 5; New York and South Carolina, 3 aciece; Georgia and Connectiont, 2 spiece-47 years in all. As there are now 87 States in this glorious Union, we arrive by a simple process of subtraction at the thrillug fact that 24 of them have not as yet been represented in the chair. The first Speaker, MUHLENBERG, of Penusylvania (elected April 1, 1789), seems to have been chosen purely on per sonal grounds, as were TRUMBY .L. of Counect cut (1791) and Dayron, of New York (1795), MUR LENBERG was called to the chair a second time in 793, by the way. SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts (1799), was elected by the Federalists on the party issue. In 1801, he was succeeded by Macon, of North Carol.oa, a Democrat. Sinc and including his term, the Dem held the chair 49 years, the Whige 7. the Republicans 18. Running through the list of names, we find three of the trusyllable sort-MUHLENBERG, STEVENSON (1827), and PEN-NI NGTON (1859); twelve dissylables; and thir e en monosyl ables-CLAY, CHEVES, BELL, POLE, HITE, JONES, COBB, BOYD. BANKS, ORR, G'ROW, BLAINE, and KERR. Of this baker's dozen of bort-name Speakers, one (Polk) reached the residency; two (CLAY and BELL) were no. misated for it : one has "great expectations."

We should not expect to find communism lurking in a speech by Bismanck, but a recent ntrerance of his before the Reichstay contains a markedly communistic suggestion. In discussing severe moome-tax " on all persons who have incomes above \$1,500 a year. This is one of the points on which communism and socialism meet t is one of the ; rel minary steps to the realization of both systems. "As long as the State endures," says the communist, "its revenues should be exclusively raised by a sliding holometax, which the rich will pay and the poor not." The socialist wishes the State to endure forever, and to be a machine solely devoted to bringing comfort to the poor at the expense of the rich. All the money needed for running the public workshops, the public lodging-houses. he public restaurants, the public everythingels e, is to be raised by a "severe income-tax" o all incomes above those received by the poor. BI SMARCK, CLUSERET, and KABL MARX are an odd n o to be found in support of the same scheme. If despotism, communism, and socialism are to unite against the classes to whom energy or inhe gitance has given a competence, the latter had bester follow the Hon. ROBERT Lowe's epigram on the English public schools and "educate tring the power of procuring comfort and a competence, and the book which contains the sest arguments against Proudeon's assertion that "property is robbery," is a bank-book.

Fo the Editor of The Chicago Pribans:
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Wan is correct, you or WEBSTER?
In several occasions Litely you write 1,000, 100,000, and speak of it as "one billion." WEBSTER asys "a billion is a million of mislon," and this would be expressed by 1,000,000,000,000; and the former would be only one thousand mislion.

That our correspondent has consulted WEBSTER to little purpose is shown by the construction of his sentences. We have also to expose his mache discusses. WESSTER does not say positively that "a billion is a million of million"; he merely says it is so "according to the English method." For further information be refer to his deficition of the word "numeration," in which he remarks that with the French and other Coutinental nations, and also in the United States, the billion is a thousand million. It is true that all definitions of the word "billion" are more or less arbitrary, and none of them expresses its full etymological significance. But when the word is employed in connection with

ent, objections to its use are frivolous and can-It 's a bit of forgotten history that JEFFERSO was formally nominated to the Presidency for a third i term by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Verr nont, and Rhode Island. The compliment was the greater, inasmuch as it came when the emb argo was destroying the commerce and so the pro-sperity of all New England; and JEFFERSON, mo: e than any other man, was responsible for the pian that injured the country as much, rela-tively, then as the high tariff does now. When the sparticular but of history is recalled, another-ab ould be also raked out-of oblivion. It is true th at JEFFERSON was nominated for a third term; it is also true that he promptly declined the nom-

the figures which it represents, as was the case in the editorials referred to by our correspond-

Somebody is about to undertake the arduo Somebody is about to undertake the ardnous tresk of whitewashing Suzular's moral character. This, if successfully done, will surpass any sork of the kind at Wasnington, and so disproved frof. You House's assertion, in his "Constitutional History of the United States," that "in whitewashing tendencies and decorative coloring. Americans are unsurpassed." Papers are to be published which, it is claimed, will show that

BRELLET'S de against rather than sinning. After statement has been proved, it will justify his illegal union with th Godwin, with whom he lived wife's life without a divorce to riage with Miss GODWIN. Disregard jugal tie was bereditary in the GODWIN family, but this is no ! for SHELLEY's immoranty than the unfor-brave tolly of GEORGE HEYEY LEVY "GEORGE ELIOT," who lived together and wife for several years without being married. "Poetic license" is coming to new meaning. It used to mean lie gard verbal or metrical laws; license to disregard the laws of God and

The Inter-Ocean is an institution of dar hoggish propensities. For some yes county printing, worth quite a case little of thousands of dollars. It has once cured the publication of the county de cured the phonos. In or the county delines tax-list; and, not astisfied with this, it again to obtain the printing for the city, thus chouse the Journal out of its share of To reach this cod, it is working to get the port of the Republican Aidermen, on the that it is the only simon-pure Republic in Chicago. It bases this claim, of o the fact that it is a zealous opponent of all the prominent policies of the Re National Administration! Its reasoning in the respect is somewhat paradoxical; but the L-O "rag-baby" must have pap in order to put its life, and it is not particular as to the by which its sustenance is procured. For my appetite; and its struggles for existance are ay the least, disgustingly unpleas

We said, the other day, from private source of information, that an attempt was t to unite the Radicals and Liberals of En on a platform, an important plank in which we to be reform in municipal govern possible that we underrated, at t necessity of this reform. JOHN STUART has several uncomplimentary references municipal institutions of England in his biography." He speaks of the "selfab " management of local interests by a job borne local oligarchy"; says that the for municipal reform is a question there are strong private interests on one and only the public good on the furthermore, refers to "municipal elec-"not only a preparatory school for h Pattiamentary elections, but an hab for it." These sayings are weighty evid the need of municipal reform acre

Texas-Arizona Railroad swindling achene will not be helped by the election of Mr. Kron peaker. It says on that point :

Speaker. It save on that point:

It is a mistate to assume that lir, Rims in the champion of the Texas Pucific Raifred cheen, is cause he was so generally supported in the Democratic caucus by the delegatio. a from its Scotler States. They voted for him because he was reached as sound on the financial question. There's no expansity in the South with the visionary schemes of the missionists. They know what indiction of a trademable currency means by a sorrowful argarism. SAM RANDLL W. S. CORDIGIOUSLY the Assume Assume Savent and the contract of the second of every other schemes for the use of the mission credit in behalf of private speculations. The section of Krims is a democrate to them that they do not emired a mojority of the Democrates to the mission of the House.

Here is something which, if it works as stan is a valuable bit of information:

The remedy for insomnia suggested by Mr. Pain BUCKLAND has attracted considerable attention, or account, at least, of its novety. The fact that opins in any form leave traces of thair influence the nut morning induced him, he says, to prescribe for the self—as he has also frequently prescribed for the self—as he has also frequently prescribed for the self—as he has also frequently prescribed for the housen to the self—as he has also frequently prescribed for the contained in them, and this off has highly courts powers, which, in his own case, Mr. Recklard seen never fails. If much presend will work and fails an inability to sleep, his practice is to at two crimes small outputs, the effect of which is magical to precaing the desired repose. Such a remedy has a graded vantage over the stopplying drugs commonly reserve to for this purpose, and is even preferable to the lique opidi sedat and chlorodyne of medical practice.

The Times thinks it has said so in its snarr. If Aston had sold his \$000 and lots to his tenants, there would be \$,000 men free-bolders and one less grain aonid have the use of the mo the overgrown formne of the decea.ed miss

A Russian paper announces that a belief is the approaching end of the world has saised on the Cossacks of the Don. Many, aspecially aged people, are giving up worldly after wearing a shroud, and ordering their colle On every road are seen men repairing to Mo cow to be consecrated pricets, in smallest village may have its own priest church. The authorities are passive hopes that the movement will die out of its own to cord. It has originated with the Dusselert.

It seems that ex-Senstor DooLiving school for "household suffrage," by which every mi ed to, and rejected by, the French As The leading opponent of the acheme killed a with the question: "Can it be supposed that with the question: "Can it be supposed that has the control of the c the priest shall have only one vote and sexton, if married, shall have two?"

PERSONAL

Garibaldi's grandson is named Roms. Bay all roads be open to him, except the roa

George Alfred Townsend won \$2,000 on the election of Speaker Kerr. He is tem writing on monogram paper and drinking gre Mark Twain, having been invited to contri

semething to an Infant Asylum, offered to be one of 1,000 citizens "who shall agree to contribute two or more of their children to this se-Mr. Longfellow's new poem, "The Masque of

Pandora," is highly praised by the Eng ics. Even those who studiously avoid bei qualified praise of this volume. Moncure D. Conway writes in ent

terms of Walt Whitman to the London Academy.
The old poet is described as "A man east in the large mold both as to heart and brain," and the greatest democrat that lives. Mr. Barnum, Congressman for Cons.

sional Chaplain, in the Democratic cane forgot to mentiou, however, that the sa was a son of the old original Towassad's

Gen. Premont has bought a house in Non York and will reside these permanents, delicate health still percindes the possibility nis early return to Paris; and it is mid for several years lost all interest in Memphis

The Utics Observer reiterates the that Vice-President Wilson was born in a gry-camp. The Colbatha, a says, belonged to ca of two roving tribes of vaganoods who made their headquarters in Strafford County, Key

Tweed's escape was arranged, perhaps as liciously, to take place on the day set for the annual diviner of the New York Press Cital. The x-Boss will be glad to learn in his axile that he spoiled at least one good dinner for many of his

most unrelenting persecutors.

The New York Nation says: "The of the sympathy or admiration for L Edgar A. Poe, which has just expended upon a monument in Baltimore, could hav perhaps more fitly abown by providing a food, clothing, and a home for his only

embly. "Who are you or Granier do Cassagna en, it's of no cons The Marquis of Bute lowerd of Glossop. seems make a saint of. be Sepoys were in India e easy to find better

Louis Cook, a Cincin warm bed and ran a n garment, and his appear that unseemly hour excit ment. The fact was made known that the be jumped was that of his liations had been rudely pected appearance of his The Philadelphia po phie dispatch received "Tweed," and peet the ex Boss at the New York. After a ch, without results, the dispasch had come i letters "T. V

ed by the operati The first volume of early next year. The w. r royal octave voluteh of the Mound Bu he National Cente Gay-who for some to CAGO TRIBUNE-appears work will be profusely Josquin Miller says

pleasant moment for Of this painful episod to a reporter : " Every ! I read a certain book co who arbitrates finally. on,-it dearly loves it, in Joaquin Miller's face

HOTEL AS
Paimer House-Lyman
Price, Galesburg; A. M. Hu
New York; John Amery
Eaton, United States Arm
States Army; J. M. Krum.
Lewis, M. P., Lendon, En
York; Joseph Viss and
Sallack, Denver; H. C.
Ocl.; H. L. Bryant, Lewiste
M. Long, Tolsdo; C.
Friend, Lyes. Ballack, Denver; H. Col.; H. L. Bryant, Lewiste M. Long, Toledo; C. J. Ives, Thompson, Pakin; J. S. McMillan, Deirodi; H. H. Bishop Wel c. W. commin; d. Akins, Des Mounes; D. Vaswakse; S. J. Torp, New Bouth Adams, Mass. Jacob Hamilton, New York... 79 kg. San Francisco; the He Rapids; F. A. Gray and C. R. B. Dalzell, Pittsburg; Louis; George Hamilton, S. and J. R. Rodefer, Iowa; J. H. Hunter, Washington; M. H. T. Cooper, Pathdelphiand; J. P. Carter

The following are the are Chicago mean time that presented to an obs otherwise stated:

Jan. 2, 9, 18, 28, 30. Patt. 6, 13, 10, 27. March 6, 12, 13, 26. April 2, '9, 16, 23, 20. May 7, 14, 21, 24. June 4, 11, 16, 25. The year will contain will be Sundays. April will be Easter-Sundays.

vernal equinox. Month.

Jennary...
February
March
April.
May
June
July
August
Beştember
October
November
December
December

Earth in Perili Vernal Equino Summer Soist Earth in Apha Automusi Equ There will be four

following March 9; vis mit. The following ac sees from Chicago: Moon enters Penumbra. Moon enters shadow. Opposition in right ascen hiddle of eclipse..... At the middle of the

diameter will be in the 2. An annular oclips The annular phase wi tinent only at places v conver's Island to the son's Bay. It will canadas ontside that The phase will be gre 3. A partial eclipse of Sept. 3, not visible 4. A total eclipse of to any part of the Ar an will rise eclipsed to tral a, and the phenome a large part of the So Oceans, the limit of t very near the South Po

Mercury-The foll clongations of Mercury er two days after these as a small disc like burn In the west, after au min.; May 21, 22 deg. 3

it min.; July 8, 20 de leg. 37 min. Just after sunset Jan 1% deg. north from 8 vanishe in the twilling

11

ilroad swindling scheme will y the election of Mr. Kenn w

on that point:
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info mation:
sommis suggested by Mr. Fairn
scies: considerable attention, on
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com of their influence the serim, he rays, to pre-cribe for himfrequently prescribed for others
omnous raw onions. The wellis is due to a peculiar essential of
and this oil has highly soporific
rown cass, Mr. Buckland aver,
i pressed with work, and feeling
life practice is to eat two or three
or of which is magical in producce of which is magical in producec. Such a remedy has a great seberlying drugs commenty resorted
and is even preferable to the figure
dipne of medical practice.

TOR had sold bis 3,000 houses nts, there would be 3,000 more

announces that a belief in d of the world has seized on the Don. Many, especially giving up worldly affairs, and ordering their coffice. seen men repairing to Mos-ted priests, in order that the ay have its own priest and

by, the French Ascembly. ent of the scheme killed it "Can it be supposed that only one vote and that the

to him, except the road to

Kerr. He is temporarily n paper and drinking green

ew poem. "The Masque of maised by the English crit-tho studiously avoid being bie to do so, offer only un-

ressman for Connecticut, resend, the new Congresse Democratic cancus. He wever, that the candidate original Townsend's Sara-

there permanently. His stronger the possibility of ris; and it is said to has

reiterates the statement tilson was bore in a syper-t, at mays, belonged to one of vagabonds who made in Strafford County, New

s arranged, perhaps ma-s on the day set for the New York Press Club. The olearn in his exile that he ood dinner for many of his

from says: "The quality radmiration for the late has just expended lizelf Baltimore, could have been wen by providing suitable tome for his only sister, died in a charity-house, 50

be was fer many years a cripple and a pauper, procured the barest needs of life by the sale is brother's photograph and by copying some has hert stories with her own hand. Her of request was that she might be buried by his

George Eliot's new noval is, like "Middle-sarth" a story of English life. It is of the resent day, and deals for the greater part with the higher sphere of society. The Harpers have mounted its publication on this side, paying what some an enormous price for the advance sheets. Outset was once interrupted in a speech he making from the tribune in the French Assembly. "Who are you?" he demanded. "I Granier de Cassagnac," was the reply. "Oh. ass. it's of no consequence," rejoined Guizot, who dry, sarcastic smile. The interrupter was be father of the notorious duelist.

The Marquis of Bute is trying to secure the Several of Glossop. When he says canonize he sees make a saint of. In some parts of the crilized world mothers-in-law are canonized as as Sepoys were in India. At any rate, it would be easy to find better material for saints among Louis Cook, a Cincinnati baker, jumped out of

warm bed and ran a mile at the top of his speed Monday night. He was clothed in a single parsent, and his appearance on the street at the inseemly hour excited some curious comset. The fact was explained when it was jumped was that of his friend's wife. His med-hations had been rudely disturbed by the unexcated appearance of his friend.

The Philadelphia police were thrown in i

rist state of excitement last Tuesday by a tele-mable dispatch received by Gen. Bingham, and "Iweed," and directing somebody to nest the ex-Boss at the 12 o'clock train from Tork. After a prolonged and anxious rob, without results, it was discovered that such had come from Thurlow Weed, and ters & T. Weed" had been transed by the operator into "Tweed."

The first volume of Mr. Bryant's "Popular arly next year. The work will be complete in royal octavo volumes, beginning with a National Centennial. Besides the name of am Cullen Bryant, that of Sidney Howard Gay-who for some time held an important fal position in connection with Par CHIwork will be profusely illustrated.

pleisant moment for years after his marriage.

Of this painful episode in his life he spoke thus to a reporter : "Every man or woman will have I read a certain book correctly there is but one it dearly loves it, doesn't it?-nor have I mybody's forgiveness to ask. I may be mis-ake, but I don't think the world will ever look in Josquin Miller's face expecting him to give it what he has buried."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Fainer House-Lyman Little, Cleveland; O. F.

ASTRONOMICAL-1876.

phenomena of the year 1876. The times given are Chicago mean time, and the appearance is

Otherwise stated:	期间目的形式形式 平积 不能 法位于不
	AYS IN 1876.
Jan. 2, 9, 16, 28, 30,	July 2, 9, 14, 23, 30,
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March 8, 12, 19, 26.	Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.
April 2, '9, 16, 23, 30,	Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
May 7, 14, 21, 24.	Nov. 5, 12, 19, 28.
rune 4, 11, 18. 25.	Dec. 8, 10, 17, 24, 31.
	tain 366 days, of which
all be Sundays. A	pril 9 (marked with an
	w hainer the first Sand

	THE MOON.	
Month,	Pul. Moons.	New Moons.
	day, h. m.	day, h. m.
BIALY	11 0 32 % s.m	a. 26 7 51 % a.m.
SCHULLY	9 11 56% a.m	n. 25 0 30 a.m.
ATTE		25 2 21 k p.m.
PER	8 1 48% р.п	n. 24 1 13 a.m.
	FR A 914 a W	93 9-35 a.m.
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	6 9 4 16 8 11	. 20 11 2% p.m.
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ptember		. 17 4 4% p.m.
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OPERIODE.		. 15 6 57% p.m.
scember	1 6 13 6 a.m	. 15 0 23% p.m.
ecember	30 4 8% p.m	

ECLIPSES.

There will be four eclipses in 1876,-two of ach luminary.

1 A partial eclipse of the Moon in the night following March 9; visible from every part of the United States and Canadas, if weather pernit. The following are the times of the phases

ton enter Panumbra 10h. 7m. p. m.

ton enter Panumbra 10h. 7m. p. m.

ton enter Panumbra 11h. 31m. p. m.

proutton in right assousion 11h. 41m. p. m.

total of celipse 10h. 31m. a. m.

total saves Panumbra 2b. 55m. s. m.

As a summary and the model of the summary and the middle of the eclipse, 0.3 of the Moon's dimeter will be in the shallow.

A ha annular eclipse of the sum, March 25. The annular phase will be visible on this continent only at places very near a line from Vancurer's Island to the northwest shore of Hud.

The annular phase will be visible, as a partial eclipse, from all parts of the United States and Canadas outside that timit, except in Florida. The phase will be greatest in Chicago a few manulas before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A partial eclipse of the moon at 3:30 p. m. flept. 3, not visible on this continent.

A total eclipse of the sum at half-part 4 disch in the afternoon of Sept. 17, not visible may part of the American Continent. The same eclipsed to the eastern half of Austria and the phenomenon will be visible from a part of the South Pacific and Antarcus the limit of the partial phase passing that the South Pole.

THE PLANTS.

Morary—The following are the greatest templions of Mercury from the sun. For one two days after these dates he will be visible, a small disc his burnished salver:

In the west, after sunset, Jan. 23, 18 deg. 25 in.; May SL, 22 deg. 34 min.; Sept. 17, 26 deg. In.

in the cent, before sunrise, March 10, 27 deg. min.; July 8, 20 deg. 59 min.; Oct. 28, 18

Just after sunset Jan. 22, Mercury will be only La Crosse. 29.9 27 S. W., fresh. Levenwith 30.14 25 N. W., fresh. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Can the morning of March 18, Mercury St. Paul. 29.80 21 W., fresh. Cloudy. St. Paul. 29.80 21 W., fresh. Cloudy.

will be again in conjunction with Saturn, the lesser planet being only 0.4 deg. south from the greater. Sect. 19, a fittle before sunset, the

Moon will pass between us and Mercury. Venus-Will be an evening star till July 14, and rise before the sun during the remainder of the year. In the evening of J.n. 16, she will be less than half a degree south from Delta in Capricornus. In the evening of March 28, she will be 1½ degrees north from Mars. Her greatest elongation east (45 deg., 32 min.) will occur in the evening of May 4, when she will be just north from the bright stars in feet of Gemini, and very near the position oc capied by Uranus when that planet was discovered by Herschel. June 21, she will be stationary between Pollux and Praceepe. In the evening of July 5, she will pass 41/5 degrees south from Mars, both being nearly in line between Pollux and Procyon. July 14 is the date of her inferior conjunction with the sun. Aug. 4 she will be stationary, near Gamma (Albena), in Gemini. Aug. 20 she will be at her greatest brilliancy, a little west of a line from Pollux to Procvon. Sept. 23 she will be at her greatest western elong on (46 deg. 8 m.), and in the head of Leo. Oct. 2, at 7 a. m., she

being 4 deg. west from Regulus; and Nov. 28 she will be 1 deg. 15 m. north from Mars, both being 8 deg. east from Arista.

Mars-Will be an evening star till Aug. 12, the date of his conjunction with the sun, when both will be in conjunction with Uranus, and fore the sun for the remainder of the year. Dur ing January and February he will be among the stars in the Fishes (Pisces). March 1, between El Rischa and Hamal. April 7, just south from the Pleiades. April 24, he will pass 61/4 degrees south from Aldebaran. May 11, about 416 degrees south from El Nath (Beta Tauri). July 29, south 5% degrees from Pollux. Aug. 23, north 1 degree from Regulus. Oct. 5, south 12 degrees from Denebola. Nov. 11, north 3% degrees from Arists; and Dec. 19, north 25

will be I deg. 39 m. south from Uranus, both

minutes from Alpha in Libra. Jupiter-Will be a morning star till May 17. the date of his opposition to the sun, and an evening star from that cate till Dec. 4, when he will be in conjunction with the son and Mercury. He will be in the head of Scorpio nearly all the year, and a very interesting object in the evening sky during the summer and autumu months. At 1 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 28 he will pass just below Beta in Scorcio, the distance between the edge of the planet and the star being only four seconds of arc, or one-ninth morning of April 5 he will retrograde past the same star, being about four minutes of arc above it. July 19 he will be stationary in Libra. Saturn-Will set after the sun till Feb. 17, the date of conjunction. From that time he will rise before the sun till Aug. 27, when he will be on the meridian at midnight; and will be an evening star during the last four mouths of the year, will pass directly between the earth and Saturn three times during the year, viz; Aug. 6-10 o'clock p. m.; Sept. 3-2 o'clock a. m.; and Sept. 30-5:40 a. m. The two first will be visible from Chicago, weather permitting. The rings of Saturn are rapidly closing up. In June the

parent breadth nearly as 10 to 1. of Feb. 6, and in conjunction with the sun Aug-12. He will be just visible to the naked eye on fine evenings, in the spring and early summer months, just under the first stars in the head of

Nentune-Will be on the meridian at midnight Oct. 26. His right ascension at that date will be 2 hours 9 minutes, and north declination 11 degress 6 minutes, - pearly on a line from Hamal o Menkar. He cannot be seen except through the telescope.

OCCULTATIONS. Feb. 3, from 8:40 p. m. to about 11:30 p. m., the moon being near her first quarter, will pass over the Pleiade; occulting in succession all the prominent members of the group except one. She 'I'l again pass through the Pleiades Nov. 2, from 11 to 11:20 in the evening, occulting

three of the six that are ordinarily visible. Feb. 17, about 4:40 s. m., the moon will occult a star of the third magnitude, known as Pi, in

full, will occult the planet Saturn; and again at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 3.

ma in Cancer, of the fourth magnitude.

FIRES. IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 581 at 6:55 last evening

was false. The alarm from Box 771 at 1:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame house, No. 401 Sedgwick street, owned and occu-

house, No. 401 Sedgwick street, owned and occupied by William Laore as a residence. Damage, about \$25, on which there is no insurance. It was caused by a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 341 at 8:15 o'clock last evening was caused by the di-cove y of a fire in the two-story brick building No. 273 South Canal street, owned by W. H. James and occupied by James & Co. as a machine shop. The fire originated in a oile of rage in the b-sement. Damage to building, \$100; to the machinery. \$300. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained.

The slarm from Box 845 at 1:26 o'clock yes-The slarm from Box 845 at 1:26 o'clock yesterdsy morning was caused by fire treaking out in the smouldering remains of a previous fire in the two-story frame building at No. 139 Blue Island avenue, owned by William Mather, and occupied by him on the socond story as a resiscence, and on the first floor by Henry Grebe as a cigar store. The damage was but nominal. The fire originated in a closet in the rear of the tobacco store, probably from a spark of a fire which had been extinguished but a few hours before.

NEAR LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—Eaves' gin, 4 miles below town, Mills' gin. at the same place, and Brown's gin, 10 miles below, were set on fire and destroyed last night. Less by the former, \$2,000 each. Brown's loss, \$5,000.

FINANCIAL,

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10-E. D. Peters & Co., Boston, Blass., Dec. 10—E. D. Feters & Co., the oldest and most extensive lumper comma-sion firm in Boston, has suspended. Large loss-es by the shrinkage in property and business depression are the causes assigned. A meeting of their creditors is soon to be held.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispate: to The Chicage Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—Dashiell, the largest wholesale millinery-dealer in Blooming-

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lakes, falling barometer, southerly and westerly winds, stationary temperature, and cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CENCASO. Dec. 10.

Ime.	Bar.	Thr L	lu.	Wind	. 00	Rain Wither
6:53 a. m	30,03	36	60.8.	fresh.		Cloudy.
1:18 a. m			64 8	fresh.		Cloudy.
250 p. m		41	65 8.,	fresh.		Lt. en'w
3:53 pt m.			6) 8.,	fresh.		,01 Lt, an'w
2:00 p. m.		37	81 8.,	fresh.		Lt. an'w
0:18 p. m.	129.84	37	81 B.,	fresh.		Lt. an'w
Minimu	m ther	TEVED	ter. 3	0,	1927	14-120-201-2013
relatives.				ERVAT	TONS.	CONTRACTOR STATE
		adding.	CHIZE	Go, De	oc. 10-	-Midnight,
Staten,	Bur	The	8,5	nd.	Rain	Weather.
airago	20.8	8	S. W.,	fresh.	.00	Light snow,
beyenne.	30.0	1 37	N. W.,	, brisk,		Fair.
trok bridg						Cloudy.
tismarck.				, fresh		
avenport						Cloudy.
enver						Cloudy.
minth	. 20.91					Cloudy.
L Garry.						Cloudy.
t. Gilmon		s - 361	A 114	sh	*****	Cieur,
			AT 1982			
eokuk	. (30.01	26	N. W.			Cloudy.
eokuk	29.9	26	N. W.,	fresh.		Cloudy.
eokuk a Crosse. euvehwit	. (30.01 . 129.9. h (30.17	26 27 25	N. W., S. W., N. W.,	fresh.		Cloudy. Fatr.
eokuk Crosse.	. (30.01 . 29.9 h 30.17	26 27 25 24	N. W., S. W., N. W., W., fr	fresh. fresh		Cloudy.

President Joy Replies to Attacks on the Michigan Central,

Errors of Fact and of Inference in Mr. Barrett's Statement.

New York Merchants Protest Against Ex-

cessive Railroad Rates.

Aid of Kansas Railroads.

The Validity of County Bonds in

Miscellaneous Items.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL. MR. JOY'S REPLY TO MR. BARRETT.

About a week ago quite a hubbub was created in financial circles by the publication of a state-ment made out by a Mr. Barrett, of Boston, which set forth that the financial condition of the Michigan Central Railroad was in a very unsatisfactory condition. In consequence of that statement the stock of the road has gone down to 53, lower than it has ever before been quoted. A day or two ago a reporter of the Detroit Free Press called upon Mr. J. F. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, to learn what he had to say in regard to Mr. Barretc's criticism. Mr. Joy made a very full and concise statement, answering all the assertions of Mr. Barrett. The following is a summary of it:

It is very easy to point out the errors and to show the entire faisity of the statements as made and the results from them in the letter of Mr. Barrett of the 28th of November, and published in various papers of the country since, relative to the accounts of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. His statement goes back to the annual report of 1871 and extends from thence down to the last report, professing to state the accounts with accuracy, and to show that the dividends then made upon the stock were not fairly earned, and that the expenses of maintenance of perm nent road and repairs of rolling-stock are not correctly given in the annual statements of the Company, and that the difference between receipts by the Treasuror and earnings need explanation. I will examine his statement, so far as may be never to show how inscurate and wholly unreliable it is, and satisfy stockholders and the public probably of the accuracy of the accounts of the Company.

His first statement is as rollows, May 31, 1871:

Canital stock. sarrett. The following is a summary of it :

Capital stock \$23,324,988 \$11,665,848 \$20.3ds, M.C. \$3,324,988 \$41,665,848 \$19,00.0 \$48,000 \$1,500, \$ 8,234,988 Total. \$22,900,838
Guarantees on Jolet & Northern Indian... and Grand
R'ver Valley Roads about \$4,001 per annum.
Annual in erest on the above bonds and guarantees
on steck \$6:5,059.
Bustness of main line and branches for year ending
May 33, 1x71:
Gross earnings. \$3,420,123
Operating expenses. \$3,801,011 
 Net
 \$ 925.063

 Dividend De., 31. 5 per cent
 689,357

 Dividend July 6, 1:71, 5 per cent
 7.3,285

And still lawing at the date of the dividends has made as appins of \$38.011 to be carried forward as a balance to the creant of the income account of the next year. All this appears by the report of the Treasurer of that year, and must have been before air. Barrett's gree, and the simple statement of the figures now from the report must put to the rout all Mr. Barrett's array of figures, and all the dusts and suspicious which may have been created by him in the numds of either stockholders or the public. This is a sample of all his statements. Every one may be disposed of as easily, and it cannot be necessary to go through with them each one year by year.

As regardes that feature of Mr. Barrett's letter in which he endeavors to show what

in which he endeavors to show what

THE RYPKINESS OF THE RAILROAD

are per mile run of the locomotive, where,
after establishing a rule as to the proper expenses by comparison, he appies the rule to the
Michigan Centra. Railroad, and tries to prove
toat the actual expenses must have been much
greater than the reports show them to have been,
Air. Joy 82.8:

Of course, he wou'd not intentionally seek to
convey to the public mind the idea that the accounts
of this Company hav for five years been falsely and
fraudulently kept unless he really believes it. But
mark how carelessly his statements have been made.
He has taken the whole mileage of the engines for
those years, upon both man line and branch a, and,
in calculating its effects upon the track and consequent cost of keeping it in repair, he has taken only
the expense of repairs upon the ma have, and left
out all the outleys of money to keep the tracks of the
branches in order. The main line had just been reLid with steel almost entire, and was a complete new
steel road, with new ties and a perfect roadbed. The
branches were all from and required large expense,
while the reverse was the case with the main line,
what conclusion shall we draw relative to an expert in
railway accounts whose criticisms are characterized
by such an application of a rule as this? The same
reports which give him the mileage of locomotives
give him the rode over which they run, as well as
the length and business of the roads. Why does he
take the mileage office of the whole cost of
maintaining, then all?

One other statements cannot be true, and that
the results and the whole as being the whole cost of
maintaining then all?

One other statements cannot be true, and that
the real availage are not equal to reputed earnings and
at \$1,02,280. On page 22 the gross recent is are stated
at \$1,20,0.3, and the "net" correspondingly reduced
—so explanation appearing in the report. The evident intention of this is to convey the lung send.

All the roads west of chicage for mind the first

THE NEW YORK ROADS. PROTEST AGAINST THEIR EXTORTIONS.

From the ad ices just received from New ork, the merchants of that city have at last which it is exceeded to break up the present combination of ra Iroada. They come late, but still they come, and if they go on as they have begun they will undoubtedly bring the magnates to terms. The meeting was held at the New York Chamber of Commerce Wednesday after-

the city. They were suffering from a most unnatural cause: New York railroads were discriminating in their rates of freight against New but never to such an extent as at present. They all knew how identified the great corporations of Phuladelphia and Baltimore were with the interests of those cities. It was a patriotic principle with them to advance and protect the trade of those cities. Nothing of the kind had ever been known in New York. They, as merchants, found it difficult to comprehend the theory upon which the largest supporters of railroads were habitaally and persistently sacrificed to minor interests. It was contrary to all the ordinary principles of mercantile practice. The main point for them to consider was, Waere is the remedy? They must seek for one. He trusted, in conclusion, that measures might be devised by which a revolution in the management of the New York Central and Eric Railroads, in their consideration of the interests which afforded them the largest support, could be brought about. but never to such an extent as at present. They

Speeches were made by Messrs. Claffin. Dodge Thurber, Smith, and a number of other influen-tial merchants, all agreeing that the present state of affairs was unbearable, and that some-

Finally, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, For several years past it has been the custom of the main rasiroad companies to the Weat, in combining on freagh rates, to make their schedule the basis of a differential tariff, greatly discriminating against sinpments from New York and in favor of other competing points, most notably Bosion, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to the serious injury of the large mercintile community here, and torough it to the whole country, as well as destruction to the general welfare and natural growth of our city; therefore, be it flesofred. That while we have no wish to unwarrantably interfere with the management or operation of any of the various railroad organizations, and on every

be it Resolved. That while we have no wish to unwarrantably increare with the management or operation of any of the various railroad organizations, and on every account desire them prosperity, yet we contend that their administration should be impartial, and upon some scale of equal charges and advantages with respect to all the great centres of trade both East and West, for which we are at all times ready and willing to pay rates that shall be remunerative to the companies, only claiming that New York should not be placed at any disadvantage.

Resourcd. That since the system pursued by the railroads has been directly at variance with these sound principles, to the manifest and increasing detriment of New York and its commercial position, we as New York merchants, for self-protection, and in the rightful defense of our extending but here relations, and long-established intimate connection with the development and trade of the Great West and South, are called upon to unies in an earnest and determined protest against the unjust and improvident policy so continuously adopted by the powerful rainoad combinations, and to respectfully demand from them some prompt and reasonable consideration of the important and valuable inferests located here, with a fair adjustment of freignts as between New York and other cities.

Resolved, That, as citizens of this great metropolis,

portaut and valuable interests located here, with a fair adjustment of freights as between New York and other cities.

Resolved, That, as citizens of this great metropolis, the chief commercial centre of the continent, while we are justly proud of its communicing position and illustrious history, its vast influence, political and social, as home and abroad, we feel a responsibility to guard its resources and perpetuate its prosperity; and we cannot quietly submit to see either unifar, or any legitimate rights of our city impured.

Here here, That we believe the ultimate result of the present rathroad freight policy must prove as ruinous to the rainroad companies whose principal connections are with New York as to the city tised, by increasing and tuilding up a competition at points less directly under their control, and opening the way for new changels of freight traffic distant from their min times.

Resolved, That in our efforts to secure some immediate relief in the matter of New York freights, we shall appreciate the sympathy and assistance of any of the railroad organizations which may co-operate with us, and ledge ourselves to support and parronize the same to our utmost satility, in preference to all other competing roads.

Resolved, That a committee of seven (one from each leading tranca of trade, as for as possible) be appointed to a abmit the santiment and action of this meeting to the various railroad corporations, and to communicate their reply to the merchanis at such early date as may be decided upon.

Resolved, That, if necessary, a mass-meeting of the merchants of New York, representing all the interests affected, be called without deay, to take more definite action upon the questions at issue.

Mr. Thurber, of the Cheap Transportation definite action upon the questions at issue.

Mr. Thurser, of the cheap transprise of Association, said the discriminations complained of were mostly on such classes as were psincipally support. He submitted statements and facts, and copies of some correspondence with Vanderbitt, He had failed to get any satisfaction. Transpring in Society by Vanderbitt. He had failed to get any satisfac-tion. The Cheap Transportation Society be-lieved the time had come for an exclusive reight railroad. Such a road could be built to carry freight at one-half the present rates. It should be under the coursol of the Namonal Government, so that combination with other roads would be impossible. He then submitted a motion to appoint a committee of five to confer with the managers of the principal New York lines, which was unanimously adopted.

C., S. & Q.
APSORPTION OF A BOAD.

has been currently reported that the Chicago have the officers of the former corporation aton satisfactory terms, as the stockholders of the portion of the road between this city and Hannibal, as it would allow direct connections at the latter station to be made with the Missouri, kansas & Topeka for the West a d South vest. The impression is quite get eral to day than an arrangement has been perfected waereby the management of the Quiney. Alton & St. Louis falls to the Chicaco. Burl ugron & Quiney, and it is believed that the stockholders of the former road receive a guarantee lease for the use of the it is believed that the stockholders of the former road receive a guarantee lease for the use of the read. The consideration named in the contractor the time the new a reagement goes not effect are not known by the officers of either road in this city. It is presumed, however, that an account of stock and other preliminary operations will take place next week, as President Woods, of the Quincy, Aiton & St. Louis, is expected in the city at that time.

KANSAS. TOTING AID. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. tax-rayers. The doctrine of the Court in passing upon the main issue was to the effect that, where bonds have been regularly voted for a lawful object, they cannot be invalidated by informalities in their issuance, delivery, or sale, and that, on the other hand, where bonds have not been legally voted or have been voted for an illegal object, they are void, even in the hands of innocent purchasers without notice. While the Eastern and older counties of the States are many of them trying to evade the payment of this c ass of securities, the newer counties are clamorous for an opportunity to builden themselves with bonds in aid of railroads and will make a determined effort in the Legislature this winter to secure the repeal of the law limiting bond-voting to 5 per cent of the taxable value of property.

MISCELLANEOUS. TWO RAILBOADS SO.D.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—Under a decree of forsclosure for the United States Court, United States Marshal Hamilton to-day sold the Mit-

ships in connection with their railroad is continued by toe court.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Special Describes for Chicago rebuna.

New Yous, Dec. 10.—The information published by you in dispaceaes from this city relative to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was obtained from regular and responsible newschaunels and believed at the time to be true. Vice-President Sykes to day declared that the publications were made in the interest of a strong clique of bears, and were misrepresentations and libelous. The Tribuna authority claims to have obtained the facts from suppressed reports of the company, and insists that they are correct. Vice-President Sykes, on the other hand, declares that the only part of the report ailuded to which was suppressed was a part which contained information which would have injured the Company in the yending Granger suits. I am saussined by personal inquiry that this latter is a fact, but have had no opportunity to examine the other figures and facts put forth here to the discredit of the ioad.

The Pittabore A Filler President in here.

content in gures and facts put forth here to the discredit of the load.

The Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Bailroad will hereafter dispatch a regular express train at 10 o'clock p. m. every Sunday. Heretofore no trains were dispatched Satarday or Sunday evenings on this line. Now trains will leave every evening except Saturday. This charge will prove a great convenience to the patrons of the line.

AN IOWA RAILROAD SUIT.

Special Desaids to its Chance Proving.

KEGEUK. In., Dec. 10.—A suit entitled J. Tracy. Assignee of E. S. Edger & Co., of Burlington, va. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway was commenced in this city to-day. The suit was brought to recover \$25 000 which sum the plaintiff claims he is entitled to in consequence of a non-compliance on the part of the Commany with the Iowa Railway Tariff law. The perition contains a long list of overcharges on grain, which, it is alleged, were paid noder two

perition contains a long list of overcharges on grain, which, it is allered, were paid under protest. The case will be heard at the January term of the court.

term of the court.

10WA SCHEMES.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Pribune.

Davencorr. In., Dec. 10—Supt. Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, has male a forms proposition to the recople of Knoxville to extend the road from Oskslocea to that place. The terms are that the people of Marion County furnish free right of way through the county, the denot grounds required, and \$25,000 subsidy, and giving the Company till the lat of October. 1876, to build to Knoxville, and till Dec. 1,1877, to complete it to Carlisle.

1876, to build to knox rille, and till Dec. 1,1877, to complete it to Carlisle.

On Tuursday a public meeting of the citizens of knoxville was held, and a committee of five appointed to go to Chicago and close a contract with the officers of the Chicago, Rick Island & Pacific. This has been done, and work will begin in the spring upon the Northwestern Extension. The extension from Ockaloosa to Carlisle will be a out 40 m les, and it is probable that, in time, the road will be carried out to Indianola.

sending assistance on Monday. He says the sea was rough but not dangerous, and he thinks the Captano might safely have launched the boars during the day, some of which were

the boats during the day, some of which were only a sept awar on Tuesday night.

A ting brought in, yesterday, six additional corpses—two founds and four male. One was indentified as Grassmar, a first-cabin passenger. A larger also boarded the Deutschiand vesterday, and found other bodies. The identification of the corpses is difficult.

A Franciscan monk convers the bodies of the four night to the measurery as Stratford, pear

A righter an monk convers the bodies of the four nums to the mousstery at Stratford, near London, for interment. Other bodies will be buried at Harwich.

No arrangements have been made for recovering the cargo, and a fleet of fishing-smacks are round the steamer, carrying away everything that is partiable. The scene of rum and plander is fearful.

I've Captain was on deck at the time of the London, Dec. 10.—The steamship Deutsch-LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamship Deutsch-land is a hopeless wreck. The B and of Traile will institute an inquiry into the disaster.

Manother inquest was opened at Harnich to-day on the bodies brought from the Deutsch-land. Capt. King, Master of the rug Liverrool, was examined, and testified that the Coast Grand notified him on Monday evening of sig-nails of distress, but on account of the storm it was not thought prodent to pur out to see nutit

party in the Reich-tag have signed an interpe party in the Reichstag have signed an interpola-tion asking the Government for information in regard to the less of the steamer Deutschland. In addition to this a matton has been made in Recastag for the in roduction of a measure pro-vicing for official inquiries into casualties to German shipping.

THE DEUTSCHLAND AND REE CAPTAIN.

New York Tribune, Dec. 8.

The Deutschland was au iron screw steamer, brig-rigged and three decked, of 2,870 tons burden, built by Caird & Co., of Greenock, Scotand, in 1866. She rated Al. Her cost was about £75,000 sterling, or \$375,000, and her valuation at the time of the wreck was \$200,000. She was in all respects like the other steamers of the Company, and was considered one of the strongest versels on the line. Her dimensions were: Length, 540 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet. She had seven water-tight compartments, and carried a double-cylinder compound engine of 700-horse power, which was put in by Sommers & Co. of Southamston, Eugland, two years ago. She had accommodations for 700 steerage, 100 second-catin, and 50 first-cable passengers, and conditions for 700 steerage, 100 second-catin, and 50 first-cable passengers, and conditions for the last numeyears, and has never met with an accident before except in January list, when she oncle her screw in mid-ocean, and put back to Southampton. In this disabled condition she drifted for twelve days, encountaing very he asy eather without further damage. The Deutschland had been laid up at Bremen during the summer on account of the duliness of trade, and was on her first rowage to New York since last ation at the time of the wreck was \$200,000. She

summer on account of the duliness of trade, and
was on her first voyage to New York since last
winter. She left New York last on Feb. 25.
The former Captain of the Deutschland was
named William Ludewigs. He was recently appointed Inspector of the Company's ship-yard
at Bremenhaven, and his place was taken by Edward Brinkensten, who commanded the Deutschland at the time of the wreck Brinkenstein has
been employed by the Company as a Captain of

ward Brinkenste n, who commanded the Deutschland at the time of the wreck Brinkenstein has been employed by the Company as a Captain of their ocean steamers for thirteen years. He was one of their oldest and most trusted officers. He first commanded the Hades, and has been in command of other first-class vessels of the line. This was his first voyage in the Deutschland. The last vessel commanded by him before the Deutschland was the Rhein, which left New York for Bremen on Oct. 30.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company was established in 1857, but was not fairly unning until 1858. Last year the Company has eleven steamers, rated as Al, runding regularly between New York and Bremen, two vessels departing each week. This year, however, the Company has been running only one steamer per week, having seven vessels phing regularly between New York and Bremen. The eleven vessels belonging to this line are as follows, in the order of their building: Hansa, America, Herman, Weser, Deutschland, Rhein, Main, Donan, Mosel, Neckar, and Oder. In 1865, as a branch of the main link, the Company established a line of air steamers plying regularly between Bremen and Raltimore, and in 1868 six more steamers running between Bremen and New Orleans were put on.

PRINTING CLOTHS FOR ENGLAND. PALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 10.—An order has been received here from Manchester, England, for 25,000 pieces of printing cloth.

WHAT HE ASCERTAINED.

An Eastern Gentleman of High Business Position Visits Chicago.

The Interesting Letter of a Man Who Knew What He Was Writing About.

His Observations Among the Manufacturers of, and Dealers in, Paints, Glass, Etc.

We reproduce below the entertaining and valuable letter written by a gentleman from a prominent Atlantic citr. who was briefly sojourning in Chicago on a joint mission of business and pleasure. Thoroughly familiar with the trade in paints oils, glass, and their co-ordinate branches, he made a careful and understanding

trade in paints oils, glass, and their co-ordinate branches, he made a careful and understanding tour of the Chicago houses in those lines of business. His conservations among, and mature indorsements of, certain first-class establishments were-embodied in the following very interesting letter to a home nawspaper:

ALEXANDER'S FOUR-ACE PAINT.

The novelty of a name first attracted my attention to a new invention, which, upon investigation, I found to fully warrant the title. I refer to Alexander's Four-Ace Preserving Paint, Just what connection these could be between four acces and a pot of paint, was what puzzled me, and set our sity all agog. The Four-Ace Preserving Paint, for rai road, nate and estamboat uses and for painters, architects, builders, and all roofing, wearing, and preserving purposes, is manufactured by E. S. Alexander & Co., dealors in creosote, boiled oils, leads, varnishes, out ratbers, saturated felt, and all roofing-miterials. Chicago, whose office is Boom No. 19, in the Palmer House. One might suppose, from the above description, that Messra. Alexander & Co. transact business in some dimy inghed basement or olesginous store room. On toe contrary, Boom No. 19 is reached from the entresol of the hotel, and is furnished as elegantly as any reception or great room in this grand builling, and is equally adapted to outsiness or pleasure. So, too, is the proprietor, for that matter. But to return to the Four-Ace Paint: It is made from creosore, boiled oils, leads, varnishes, gums rubber, etc., and was first manufactured in 1852, and tested by experiments and use, with the additions of various in: rovements, ustil 187, when it was considered perfect. Nevertheless, the proprietors, who are eminently practical men, have improved it materia ly suce Pacific. This has been done, and work will begin in the spring upon the Northwestern Extension. The extension from Oskaloosa to Carlisle will be a out 40 m les, and it is probable that, in time, the road will be carried on to Indianola, there connecting with the Indianola Branch of the same road, thus giving two lines from Daveoport to Des Moines.

THE DEUTSCHLAND WRECK.

Lost and Saved—Governmental Inguiry Demanded.

New York, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from London state that when the Deutschland left Bremen she had 101 adults, eleven children, and two infants. Of these, fifty-six have been saved, and fifty-sight are missing, together with a few of the crew.

M. Myers, a Bremen merchant, who was a passenger, censures the people of Harwich for not sending assistance on Monday. He says the sea was roagh, but not dancerous, and he withinks the Course meths the Course work in the invention of every inconstant use where it has been subjected to the severest test, and it has in every incancer full and considered to the severes test, and it has in every incancer full and complete sanisface. Paut has been in constant use where it has been subjected to the severest test, and it has in every instance given full and complete satisfaction, as is amply attested, not only by the numerous testimonials from leading radiosal men and builders of the country, but by largely nucleas dorders annually. The face are the this paint has become a staple article of manufacture and export, and its trial never fails to lists a tix adoption, as it is, beyond question.

the chespest and most durable preserving and the cheapest and most durable preserving and wearing paint ever produced.

Of a number of its virtues I can speak from personal observation. Applied to carries, it searches out and fills every fibre and post reudering it soft and phable, and preserving it from decay. Spread upon o discred or painted cauvas rocks, it fills all the cracks and leak-boles, and masses the roofs about as good as new. Its and makes the roofs slavest as good as new. Its application to tin, zinc, and from his proved perfectly successful, as it protects them from rust and corrosing, and leaves a smooth wearing surand corrosi in, and leaves a smooth wearing sur-lace that will not crack or scale in any climate. Old shingled roots, that a e leaking, will ac-sure shingled roots, that a e leaking, will ac-sure shingled the compliment of a coat of this paint by smoothing their wrinkles, and remain water-tight for vears. An ingenious method is adopted largely by Chicago architects to reuter a bries or stone dwelling from from damp walls, and I wooder that it has not come in-Grard notified him on Monday evening of signals of district the monday evening of signals of district the consecution of the storm it was not thought prodent to put out to sea nutricially in the Reichstag have signed an interpellation of the storm it was not thought prodent to put out to sea nutricially in the Reichstag have signed an interpellation of the consecution of and bringe-timeers. Of course its peculiar properties render it invaluable to the ship-builder, for uninting the hulls of vessels, both inside and out. A carefully-prepared statement by the Superintendent of the Hilinois Cent at Ra Iroad Company's car-works shows that it is 100 per cent the cheapest in use.

Mr. Alexander is a very promisent and publicaputied citizen, always foremost in every enter-

spirited citizen, always foremost in every enter-prise that will beneat the city, whether time,

prise that will beneat the city, whether time, energy, or money are required.

AT. C. T. RETNOLDS & CO. S.

Walking along Lake street the other day, I saw a sign that reminded me of home. It was that of C. T. Reynolds & Co., the old paint, color, and varnish house, that has stood and prospered, as is well known, for over 10) years, now located on Fulton street, New Yorks, It seemed like meeting an old friend, so I stepped inside and introduced myself. I met Mr. C. H. Cutler, the resident partner and manager of the

seemed like meeting an old friend, so I stepped inside and introduced myself. I met Mr. C. H. Cutler, the resideat partner and manager of the Chicago house, which I found to be an auxiliary of the famous old New York establishment. I learned that the Chicago house was started in 1868, and that it is now one of the leading, if not the largest, houses in its line to the West, Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise with the prestige and support of such a powerful Eastern ally. Its locaton, No. 21 Lake strees, is one of the very best in the city.

CHICAGO ENAMEL PAINT WORKS.

Yesterday I locked in at the establishment of House & Tascott, No. 212 Madison street, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in 1 accott's celebrated patent enamel paint, which I am told is meeting with great favor, and is coming into general use. The great advantage this paint offers is its cheapness, durability, and pureness. Cheapness is a great deaderatum, but the fact that it is unaffected by change of temperature and will not class, peal, or bister is of the utmost importance. It is made of strictly pure white lead, oxide of zinc, pure lineaced oil, and the best coloring pigment, which gives it its matchless beauty, bright, smooth surface, and unequaled power of resistance to the weather. Another great advantage of this paint is tout it is already mixed for use, and may be applied by the most inexperienced workman. It has been manufactured and sold throughout the Northwest for the past six years with increased asies annually; a fact which amply demonstrates its worth.

annually; a fact which amply demonstrates its worth.

JAMES H. RICE.

Chicago has an unusually large number of magnificent business palaces, and this is one of the fearures of the city that particularly strikes a stranger. Frominent among these establishments is that of J-mes H. Rice, at Nos. 80 and 82 Adams street, the well-known importer of polished, rough, and crystal plate glass, French plate and German mirrors, also English, French, and American window-glass. The interior is filled with a very large and complete stock, arranged with excelent tasts. This is the only importing house west of New York that makes a specialty of, and handles exclusively, window and French plate glass, mirrors, etc. The trade of the house evinces its popularity throughout the West.

I am assured, on reliable authority, that last year's sales reached an immense figure, being larger than those of any similar house west of New York.

Mr. Rice has, by a long and intelligent experience, mastered the trade and is marching steadily forward on the broad road to fame and fortune, with the most positive assurance of abundant success.

States Marshal Hamilton to-day sold the Milwaukee, Manitowoo & Green Bay Railway for \$1,222,988.75 to Mesers. A. Norris, L. Wells. M. F. Jessup, S. S. Sands, and W. H. Guion, of New York, bondholders; and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western to the same persons for \$2,509.478.20.

OHIO RAILBOAD COMMISSIONER.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—Gov. Alien to-day appointed Lincoln G. Delano, of Chillicothe, State Countinssioner of Railways, and telegraphs that Mr. Delano is a weathy farmer and stockraiser, and has been prominently connected with the State Board of Agriculture for some years.

New York, Dec. 10.—The injunction restraining the Bailroad Company from running steam—

The chickins were at once locked up.

Sanke vs. Rais.

Hamilton (O.) pectator.

Some months ago a gentleman from Dumfries posid a visit to a friend of the in the Township of Bereily, a Mr. Henry, and remained with him soveral days. During his visit the Dumfries gentleman from Dumfries with the State food of the following the following the following the states of the following the sound of the single description.

New York, Dec. 10.—Gov. Alien to-day appointed Lincoln G. Delano, of Chillicothe, Manda! Is you got dem chickins corraled in de smoke-house like I took you's so 'tickler' about dem chickins all at once I where places.

"No! an'! Il its to know what's de matter wid you, dat you's so 'tickler' about dem chickins is housed! When I beaus dat dem niggers ober dar in the Dumfries. Mr. Henry took with him a common quester-gross match-box, pierced with a few holes, which be blaced carefully under the sest of the buggy. The Dumfries gentleman from Dumfries and wist to a friend of the sist of a friend of the sist to a frie

probably with some improvement on a ferres, asked no questions, the better to enjoy the surprise when it did come. Arrived at the home tay had dinner, and, after the ladies had retired, Mr. Henry placed the box on the table and removed the id. In an instant from the box leaped a full-grown garter-snake, measuring 3% feet in length. The repule, which was highly excited with the best, reared itself almost on the extremity of its tail, and glided about the table with remarkable rapidity, licking its ghastly law with its forked and nimble tongue. The Dumfries gentleman shrank back into the corner almost petrified with horror. Mr. Henry showed how silly this was by taking the stake upon his arm and handling it much as a hack-driver would his whip-lash. His fears were finally overcome, and when he had composed himself he led his friend into the cellar, where the snake was set at liberty. The raptile immediately darted for the wai, and the next moment discovered a hole, into which it glided with the greatest ease. An interested terrier stood at their heels, and both gen lemen held clubs, which were trumps just about then. The anake had not disappeared over a minute before half-aduzen rate bounced out of the hole and met a terrible fate at the hands of their enemies outside. But the enks was not satisfied; it discovered every rat hole in the cellar, and glided in and out among the rocks where even a raterible fate at the bands of their enemies outside. But the way gone. It was finally taken up and placed in the box after twenty rate and almost as many mice had been killed. The anake belongs to a black garter family, which are in reality the best friends the farmer has got. They have exclusively on field-mice worms, flex, and other vermin, and if they swallow a frog or dine on a couple of young ground-birds or accidentally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities countercoalmee these defects. The open possessed by Mr. Henry was captured by him last summer to a pea-

Coughs and coids are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes prelation of the game of the causes prelation of the length or some chronic throat diseass. "Brown's Broughtial Troches" are an effectual cough remedy.

Burnett's Coconine Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Promotes Its Healthy Growth.
It not Greasy nor Sticky.
Leaves no Disagressible Odor,
Studies Refractory Hair.
BURNETT'S COCAMPAC BURNETT'S COCAMNS
Southes the Irritated Scalp-Skin,
Affords the Richert Lustre,
Is not an Al-colic Wash,
Kills D-ndruff,
Gives New Life to the Hair,
BURNETT'S COCCANDS
Remains Longest in Effect.

CHINA GLAS WARE A.

83 & 85 STATE-ST.,

(Pirst Door North Field, Leiter & Co.) LATEST IMPORTATIONS

ROYAL WORCESTER,

GALLE NANCY, & TOROUAY WARE

FLEMISH JUGS,

MAJOLICAS, BRONZES, PARIANS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c.

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SILVER PLATED GOODS. TABLE CUTLERY.

The Patent Standard Tubular

ARGAND LAMP Best light for price offered the public. Can be used on any Gas or Kerosene Fixture, or Centre Table.

SAFE AND ECONOMICAL. Lamps and Lamp Goods of Every Description.

HOLIDAY GOODS. GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

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WHICH GIVE MOST LASTING PLEASURE. FINE ENGRAVINGS AND

ETCHINGS. A superb collection of Engravings and Etchings-Proof-Copies, Race and Caoles Impressions,—are now for sais and on exhibition at the store of Mears, JAM-SEN, McCLUBG & CO., 117 and 119 6-atc-at. G. E. FFEIFFER, Agt. 3 John-44, N. Y.

G. E. PFELFFER, Agt. PANTALOONS. CASH versus CREDIT.

CHICAGO PANTS WAREHOUSE,

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST. MABEY & PRALL.

Merchant Tailors, (FRUM LONDON.)

The CHICAGO PANTE are warranted all wool, well shrunk, well trimmed, bewest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit, 89.00 A PAIR. OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S OIL TANKS,
MEASURING PUMP, 47 & 49 West Lake St.

OMICAGO.

EF Send for Catalogue. Manufacturen of EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS.

SPECIACLES. SIGHT IS ACTIES Suited to all eights by inspection at MANA cian, 88 Madison-st, (Tribune Building)

the City, and the Government of the money represented by the of the deceased miser.

orities are passive, hoping t will die out of its own sofrage," by which every mar-two votes, has been suggest

EBSONAL.

g been invited to contribute fant Asylum, offered to be a "who shall agree to con-

way writes in enthusiastic an to the London Academy. bed as "A man cast in the to heart and brain," and rat that lives."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Tork Chamber of Commerce wednesday after-noon, and was attended by the most prominent and inducatial merchants of that city.

Mr. B. G. Arnoid was elected Chairman. He said that the object of the meeting was one of

New York.
Finally, the following resolutions were unant-

Sperial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuni QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 10.—For some months past it Burlington & Quincy Railroad was very des rous of possessing the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Brauch, partly completed to Louisiana. Twice tempted to negotiate for the purchase of the latter line. The two sets of officers failed to agree Quincy, Alton & St. Louis were not willing to sell the line from this city to Hannibal without also disposing of the road below that point to Louislana. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy desired only that portion of the road between this city and Hangi-

TOPERA. Kan., Dec. 10.-The United States Circuit Court, in session here for the past two weeks, has adjourned, after the transaction of a large amount of business. A considerable portion of the term was occupied in the trial of cases resisting payment and testing the va-lidity of bonds voted by counties and cuties in aid of railroads. These cases were generally decided in favor of the bondholiers or railroad companies and against the tax-payers. The doctrine of the Court in pass-

The Close of a Long and Active Career of Bloody Viclence.

Execution, Near New York, of William Delaney for the Lawrence Murder.

The Condemned Man Heets His Fate with the Utmost Nerve and Coolness.

Delaney as a Historian and Poet-A Characteristic Screed.

Two Persons Murdered by Miners Near Mahoning City, Pa.

Murder of a Child by Its Parents in Boardville, N. J.

A \$70,000,000 Land Fraud Unearthed in Shannon County, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Minecia, L. I., Dec. 10.—William Delaney

was hanged to-day at North Hem, stead. The was committed at 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday, Aug. 27 last, under the following circumstances: On the afternoon of the previous Wednesday, the schooner Joseph E. Potts, en-gaged in the coal-trade, put into Port Johnson. on the New Jersey coast, -a coal-shipping sea-port town, -and engaged De'aney as Maie. The schooner was commanded by Capt. Lawrence, who also had one-fourth interest in her, and the who also had one-fourth interest in her, and the craw consisted of two bovs,—Augustus F. Tuttle and Charles Harris, aged respectively. 17 and 16 years. The Captain was a man of about 60, with a grown-up family of sons and daughters, and had been engaged in the scagoing service for many years. After leaving Port Johnson everything went wel for the first day, although the box Tuttle stated most positively that the Mate, I'e laney, had stolen the Captain's pistol the firs 4 o'clock, they entered the mouth of Port Washington, or Cow Bay, off Long Island Sound, hove to, and cast anchor, to wait for favorable winds in the morning. At this time there were within gunshot of them

f vessels, laden with cargoes, at anchor. Friday morning opened clear and bright; the Sands-Point Regatta was to take place in the bay, and Cant. Lawrence, among others, had engaged to remain and witness it. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Tuttle set the table for supper, in the cabin of the vessel, and, on going below, saw the Mate enter his cabin, whence he issued shortly after-wards in his best clothes, for which he had changed his tar-covered seaman's dress.

Preparations for supper being completed.

Tuttle joined Harris on deck, and left the Captain and Mate at their meal.

A few minutes afterwards, they were startled by the sound of hard breathing and scuffling be-low, and they recognized the Captain's voice calling, apparently in distress. They instantly on the floor, motionless, and Delaney, the Mate

PUTTING A GAG IN HIS MOUTH. empted to make their way into the cabin. when the Mate pulled a patel from his pocket and pointing it at them said, "You boys, go on deck, and keep sull, or l'il shoot you." boys, much alarmed, beat a hasty retreat to the deck, where, after a few minutes, they attempted to attract attention by whistling, when the with an cath, still pointing the pistol at them, that, if they alarmed other schooners, he would shoot them. No further noise was heard in the cabin, and, a few minutes later, the Mate, dressed in his best clothes, came on deck, and ordered them to go aft and get into the small boat that was bung on the davits. Tuttle tremthem, and he replied that he wanted them to

boat has twa hung on the davie. That is nemblingly saked him what he was going to do with them, and he replied that he wanted them to how and the replied that he wanted them to how and the replied that he wanted them to host was sowed and data one of about a questior of a mile, constantly threadened the west said of King's Poul. They observed him get into snother row-boat, and pull hastily towards Throng's Point, where he landed and escaped finland. The boys then rowed back to the property of the poul of of the poul

"What's the matter?" be asked.
"Give me your kuite," Delaney said, shaking his right hand over Mr. Mote's head, and quivering with excitement from head to foot; "give me your knife!"
"I have no kuife," replied the lawyer.
"Don't tell me that," Delaney said, "You have a knife. Gave it to me, give it to me, and I'm a free man." I'm a free nan."
"I tell you I haven't a kuife," Mr. Mott repeated.
"Yes, you have." Delaney said, savagety.
"Let me have it, and liberty is mine before to-

a warrant, but by that time I had joined the marine cor, a. I stayed three wears, and one night even he is to Philadelpus. Then, the Captun cying, I took the vessel back. Only for fighting and reds up hell, I contibe Muster of as fine a seno mer as plows a said ocean. Then I wandered to Established and the contidence, and from Provide, and how a said ocean. Then I wandered to Established on and mad my chum i fined at oyster vessel bound to Toles and my chum i fined at oyster vessel bound to Toles Pount, up the Rappahannock. We put into Hampton Boads; then we made up a pas to roo her. They at ways carry 5000 to buy thest sairs, and when they went to supper we burst in the safe and as a consider. We put down from the supper we burst in the safe and as a consider. We put down for the board of the first of the continuous of the safe of the first of the continuous and the safe of the first of the continuous and the safe of the first of the continuous and the safe of the first of the first of the continuous and the safe of a fall fiver vessel for nine mounts, and white trading off there I had over fit yp it hed-battles. Then I got a fall of S2 feet and nearly killed myself, and I had on go to the hospital, and ever since that I have been subject to hemorrhare of the langs, and I never had the use of myself sine. After I cause out of the hospital I fought the cook and thum ed the life out of him. I feet and joined the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. Then I went make of the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. Then I went make of the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. Then I went make of the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. Then I went make of the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. Then I went make of the Clara Bell as cook, and went from Philadelpuin to Salem and oack to Port Johnson. morrow."

"What nonsense," Mr. Mott said. "I havn't got any knife." got any knife."

"Give me your knife I say," the murderer went on excitedly. "There are only two wardens here. Let me have the knife, and I'll gash their throats. Thay'll be dead men the first time they enter my cell, and then I'm a free man."

"Be quiet." Mr. Most said, "they are too much for you, and your irous would prevent you from doing them any harm."

from doing them say harm."

"My irons." Delancy said, "I tell you I've cut them through. I can shake them off in a m nute. They think I'm sick, but I'm not. I'd jump on them, shake off my shackers, and cut their throats in a moment. All I want is a knife. I am ready now. Only give me your knife, and when they come to let you out I'll pretend to knock you down, and then I'll butcher them and be free."

All this time the condemned man had kept Mr.
Mott in his grasp. The lawyer as not a little
alaumed, but, lacking neither perve nor ingenuity, and fearing that in his forv the morderer might under injury on him, emiled on his
assailant, and at length presended to approve of
the scheme.

e scheme.
"I see," Mr. Mott said; "you'd pretend to knock me down, and then kill the keepers and escape. But the mischlef is, I haven't got a knife. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go out and get a good big knife, and then I'll come back pretending I've forgotten to tell you something. Then I'll give you the knife and you can excape." "That'll do," the murderer said, tremulous

with joy: "make haste and get me the kn and I'll never turget the so; as long as I live." HIGH HOPES DASHED.

The man then lay down and covered himself with the bedelothes, and Mr. Most called the keepers to let him out. When he was aske outside, Mr. Most said to the keepers, "For God's sace, don't go near that man. He has got his sheakles off, and wans to kill you. He wanted me to give him a knife to cut your throats with."

Next day, dwe keepers entered Delawoy's cell, and, after a desperate struggle, overpowered

Dir Cowning His Parents.

A few days 25 to, has father and mother, who

live somewhere rear Chicago, came from Illinois to see their son. On entering his cell, he refused to recognize them, and said they were no relatives of his. He treated them with the dimost contempt, and the poor old couple went away almost in deabt as to whother he was really their son.

Next day, five keepers entered Delawey's cell, and, after a desperate struggla, overpowered and bound him. They found then that his irons were all filed through, the interstices being filled with bread-crumbs. The floor of his cell was torn up, and a hole was cut through the foundation into the next cell, in which two negroes were confined for burgiary. These men and Delancy had planned an escape. An old truss was found concealed in Delancy's bed, and the springs of this had been used to file their trous. All the men could have shaken off their irons in a minute. Delancy was removed to another cell, and securely iroued.

MORE SHATKERED SHACKLES. I bired with a Captain, I hired with a Captain.
And as mate I did go,
Tas death of that Captain I think you all know;
For to get his monity
I tried all my skill,
With intersion to rob,
But not for to kill,

It was Officer Smith who swore my life away,
But my curse is upon him by night and by day.
I had a packed jury,
And I not worth a cent,
For to find me guilty they were fully bent. a minute. Delaney was removed to another ceil, and scenerally ironed.

MORE SHATKERED SHACKLES.

On the following Wednesday, despite the close watch of the guards, it was found that Delaney had again saved through his shackles, and torn the planks and walls of his ceil literally to pieces. Once more he was secured, vowing that he would never be banged, but live to chest the damned hangman vet. He attempted to keep his promise, for, on the very next evening, obe entering Delaney's ceil, the Warden found that be had again broken his shackles and removed to be bars of his ceil, ready for an escape. It was with great deliculty that he was sacnied. Fresh ironit were firmly tiveted on him, and he was chained to the floor, and a keeper was appointed to was oh his ceil day and might. But not even these yirscattions availed entirely. The negroes who ware his near companions in captivity escaped from the jail, and, after this, he appeared downeast and sullen, if not resigned. Manacles and shackles had been riveted on him, and he had been chained to the floor, but even then he manage of the secure a steel saw shout 2 inches long, which he hid in the folds of his collar at the began to weaklen.

MY DYING RHYME.

Come at you kind young man, Around me draw nigh; And I will sing you a song, That will draw tears to your eye, My name is Del nay, that I'll sever dany. I am an innocent man and con-semped to dis.

My mother died when I was but a child; My father he raised me, although I was wild; My father got married, but he dearly loved me, But with a stepmother I could not agree.

m

I left my deer father
At the age of turteen, and went a seafaring
To plow the sattess:
But I'm now in a dungeon with a broken heart,
Waiting for the sad day when my soul must depe

Come all you kind young men, Around me draw men,

s warrant, but by that time I had joined the marine

My trial is over, my sentence is passed, A verdict of guilty my jury found fast; On the tents of Dember my life will depart, Which will leave my aged father With a broken heart.

I fear not the gallows,
Or I fear not to die;
When my soul on to Heaven.
With the angele will fly.
And when ou the gallows
These words I will say,
Good people around me
For my poor soul gray.
Written by William Dolaney, who was not afraid to
fare no man, big or little; the here of 4 price fights;
the shortest fight ever I tought was 60 rounds o t of
500 men on board of a man of war. I could make any
one of them take water,
alias Red Pirate, atlas cast fron Bill,
THE EXECUTION.

atise Red Pirate, atias cast iron Bill.

THE EXECUTION.

Delanev was executed it the yard of the Queens County Jail. North Hempstead. His spritual advisers, Father Sheridan, of Roslyn, and Father McSherry, of Hempstead, were with him the greater part of Wednesday, which was about the first day passed by him without some exhibition of violent temper. Thursday morning Father Sheridan visited the prisoner at an early hour, and remained with him until about noon. About 10 he called for Under-Sheriff Rushmore, and said to him, as he hid said to

noon. About 10 he called for Under-Sheriff Rushmore, and said to him, as he hid said to Sheriff Samiss the previous day, that he was sorry for all the trouble he had occasioned, and hoped to be forgiven. He said he had given up all hope of life, was ready to die, and was determined to

DIE LIKEA MAN.

About 4:30 p. m. the death-warrant was read to the prisoner-in the presence of several witnesses. He listened to it very attentively, and at its close broke out into laughter, saying that it was a pretty thing, well gotten up, good enough to go to a ball with. During the remainder of the day he was quiet. About 7 p. m. the from we e cut off at his own request, as he said he desired to exercise his links with more freedom. His arms were purioned bedind After they had left, Delsney laughed over the After they had left, Delsney laughed over the seene with the keepets, and told them that he recognized them as e on as they came toto his cell, but that he didn't care to let them know it.

PREPARING THE SCAFFOLD.

On Wednesday morning, the scaffold which had been erected was tried and found to work satisfec orily. During the last rew days the condemned man had been by turns defiant, by turns despondent. On Safurday last, in a parcysm of ungovernable rags, he broke his bed, tore up his bedding, and ses the whole op fire, and for some time it was doubtful whether he and for some time it was doubtful whether he

tore up his bedding, and set the whole on fire, and for some time it was doubtful whether he would not succeed in firing the jail. On Tuesday night, Fathers McSherry sed Sheridan labored with him earnessiv, and apparently to some purpose, for he asked forgiveness of all the prison officials, desired to be left alone, and was observed frequently to be engaged in prayer. In the morning he inspected his soaffold-suit, and anounced he satisfaction with I. It was prepared in accordance with his own directions,—the pantaloons tight at the knee, and 24 inches wide at the bottom; the surr of white inen, open at the back, with a deep collar, black tie, and black studs; the vest cut low in the neck, and the front of the coat to roll

affair, the facts of which the O'Donnell's were aware of, and it is thought the monderers found it necessare to sale on them for fear of damaging evidence they then h d in their possession. Upon examination it as found that Challes O'Donnell received fourteen ballets, and that an attempt had been made to burn the body. Mrs. McAlinsty, daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, was hot and instantly killed. White following the mpt. Frank Wenrich, a marchant in good standing at Male ning City was alrested as being one of the men.

SALT LAKE, Bec. 10. Chief states with a livered a crong charge to the jury to-day in the George Reynolds polygamy case, calling for the enforcement of the law of Congress as regards polygamy in this Territory before further unjury shall be done to innocent women and children. The jury this evening brought in a verdict of coulty with a recommendation to merce. guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

San Prancisco. Dec. 10.—In the United States Circuit Court. Capt. Lindell, on trial charged with easting away the bark Union, in Puret Sound, some months ago, was found not guilty.

TRANSPER OF CONVICTS.

Necessity Durnies to the Chicago Prisons.

Kansas Circ. Mo., Dec. 10.—By a recent order issued from the War Department, all of the military prisoners now condited in the Missouri State Penitentary, at Jefferson Circ. are to be transferred to the Kansas State Penitentary, tocated near Leavenwith. Lieut. Forces, of Fort Leavenworth, with a detachment of troops will have charge of the transfer of the convicts, when well be done before the 15th inst.

PORTURES FORGERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—A telegram has been received from Yokohoma stating that Portuguese having been detected to trying to negotiate false let e s of credit surporting to have been issued by the Japanese Government for \$3,000,000, had bed either to America or

Furope.

NEGRO-KILPING IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—A special, from Vickaburg to the Western Associated Press says: "A riot occured at Rolling Fork, 35 miles above ners, between whites and blacks, in which seven negroes, including the leaders, were killed. No whites were burt. A cantleman just arrived from there says all is quist now and the negroes have fled to the woods in fright. The rist grew out of an attempt of the negroes to resone one of their color who had been arrested on account of difficulty with a white man."

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

of their color who had been arrested on account of their color who had been arrested on account of their distributions.

Arrested for Murder.

Special Depatch to The Checase Tribute.

Leavenworms, Kan, Dec. 10.—On Wednesday last the body of a peddler was found about 4 miles from this city, at the crossing of a small stream called Crooked Creek. A ballst-bule was found in his neck, and it was the supposition that he had been murdered, but not the slichtest clew was found of the perpetrator of the decil until to-day, when a boy who gave his name as James Beard, of Wabash, Ill., was arrested at Nortonville as being the person who committed the crime. Beard is about 17 years of age. On his person was found a revolver with one chamber empty, and the bullets correspond with the one extracted from the map's body. He has the air of a desperado, and laughs at the idea of his being arrested for the murder of a comman peddler, as he calls it. There seems to be no possible doubt of his guilt, atthough it is circumstactial. He save he has a geardian in Vincennes, Ind., who has been telegraphed.

MURDERRED BY HIS PARENTS.

Winconnes, Ind., who has been telegraphed.

MUNDERED BY HEB PARENTS.

New York Sten, Dec. 8.

Henry Vreeland and his wife Mary, of Boardwille, in Passano County, New Jersey, were committed to the County Jail in Paterson on Monday, secursed of the murder of their son Ralph.

aged 6 years. Ralph was the son of Henry
Vreeland by his first wife, who died a hittle more
than a very seed leaving two children. The classic Vreeland by his first wife, who ded a little more than a year ago, leaving two children, the cidest of whom was a girl 8 years of age. Upon the death by their mother, Vreeland married his present wife, a Southern woman, who appeared in the neighborhood at the cless of the War with a man of bad reputation, who did not pretend to be her husband. She brought with her a daugh-ter older than either of Vreeland's children. the rolder than either or vreelands childenry Vreeland is a farmer. He is a descent of the first settlers of the county. He is a sample fellow, rough and hard in his manual, as his charitable neighbors say, not tentionally wicked or cruel. His wife has a tracked do not be the county of the count tentionally wicked or cruel. His wife has a violent temper. Recently she knocked down the
stocekeener at Midvale for politely requesting
the settlement of a bill she had with him.

Almost from the date of their mannage the
mighbors have suspected that it its Rainn has
been the victum of hear less cruelty from one or
both of the parents. Once his arm was broken at
home, and at other times, continually, he has
borne the marks of severe punsimment. Although this was the subtlet of public gossyn no

borne the marks of severe punishment. Although this was the subject of of public gossio, no one seems to have folt the right to interfere in the child's behalf until Alcouday a week ago. On that day Ralph came to school with his face shockingly scarred and braised, and she red an entire lack of the brightness and activity that had characterized him. His teacher, the Rev. James E. Bernard, questioning the child, ascertance that he feit sick. With his little sister, the heave had the Junice Reard and the boy was taken before Justice Board, and there he said he had received a fall, but he "didu't dare to tell about it." His little sister, however, told the Justice he

siderable money in their possession, beside what they spent freely. John Young's boots fitted ex-active to the well-known footpents; and a new photograph of herself which a prestitute had given him in the evening was found in his pocket stained with blood. In his prother's possession were a knife, canch of kevs, hand-kerchief and letter, theo newly staited with blood. Both men have been, after examination, held for trial; and it looks very much set John would be hanged. Public op nion hers are is

beld for trial; and it looks very much as if John would be hanged. Public op nice here avay is much excited, inasmuch as the lax administration of justice in Hamilton has for some time; as the dat a utter contempt of law and a large increase of grave crime.

A GIGINTIC SWINDLE.

St. Loss tones, Dec. 4.

It is claimed that the existence of a heavy Land Ring was brought to light recently by the investigations of the Grand Jury of Shanou County, this State. That body, on Saturday last, returned indictments against three parties, two of them residents of his city, charging them with complicity in certain alleged swinding

two of them residents of his city, charging them with complicity in certain alleged swinding operations, extending over a period of years, by which various justices have been defrauded out of millions of dollars.

The indistinuits are against Dr. Thomas R. Harmon, David S. Bieham, and James M. Lawton. The last-named gentlemin claims to be an English subject, with his readence in Manchester, Eng., but he spends considerable that in this city, and is expected here in a short time on his return from a visit to England.

Ca isses on the indistinuits mentioned were received by Sheriff Thomas vesterday, but he refused to arrest Harmon and Busham on the ground that the County Marshal was the proper party to make the arrests. The emplaces were therefore returned to Shannon County to be made out and seut back directed to the County Marshal.

Israhal.

The parties named, in connection with others,

as appears from testimony adduced before the shannon County Grand Jury, it is charged formed a ring some five years are for the systematic forging of deeds to lands in Northern Arkanas and Santhern Miscouri. The Ring in addition to the parties interested here, is said to have agencies established in Coucinnat, Pittsburg, Philadelphias, New York, and Mianchester. Empland. Some of the agenciest is alleged have done an excellent business, and it is extimated that the Ring has forged and disposed of deeds to at least 12,000,000 acres of land, worth some \$35,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

It is a well-known fact that the greater part of the land in the territory to which the operations of toe Ring have been couffied is owned by non-residents, who pay little or no attention to their claums, and frequently neglect to pay the taxes due on the same for years, and much of it is yearly sold by reason of non-payment of faxes.

Another fact that greative favored the operations of the Ring is, that the reconstrot the counties of the territory around were very generally descroyed during the late Cavil War.

The mode of operation pursued by the Ring seems to have been to get possession of the yearly delinquent tax-lat of these counties. From these lists was obtained information concerning the land upon which faxes were not waterful of their interests. Porged deeds were made to such lands, showing the land were not waterful of their interests. Porged deeds were made to such lands, showing the land were not waterful of their interests. Porged deeds were made to such lands, showing the land were not waterful of their interests. Porged deeds were made to such lands, showing the land were not waterful of their interests. Porged deeds were lace properly recorded in the counties where the land lies, and have the spearance of being grunine in every respect. Whenever parties desired abstracts of filiate they obtained them in due form, showing the chains of titles.

The forged deeds have been said the spearies of these considerates of the cou

A second of the part of the pa

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Inspectors Again Tackle the Text-Book Questions.

Principals to Receive Books and Furnish Them to Pupils at Wholesale Rates.

The High-School Girls Refuse to Submit to Petty Tyranny.

The Curiosity of the Health Officers Checked.

Looking After Delinquent Lessees.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Soard of Education was held last evening, Pros ment Richberg in the chair.

The Board seconded the resignation of Miss annie S. Bous, assistant teacher of the Foster

Mr. Chass, submitted a report of the School Fund from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, 1875, showing the following figures: Cash on hand Nov. 1, 89,-364.82; from George D. Plant, County Superintendent of Schools, on account of dividend of 1875. \$20,500; bills receivable. George Morris, rate paid, \$500; City Treasurer, npiroller's warrant on him. 857,879.89 : cents 94,781.12; interest, \$130.16; total, \$130,791.33. Expenditures: Teachers' pay-rolls. \$38,036.89; leposited with the City Treasurer. \$55,669.03; floseley fund, books, etc., \$5.76. Total, \$113,-

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1875, 623,049.70. Of the cash on band, \$19,159.43 is for the payment of teachers, \$3,348.35 for lavestment, and \$541.92 for the payment of balance of sundry ecounts.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cole, lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, sent is a communication, in which he stated that he was ready, according to terms of lease, to put nuto the building the plate-glass windows on Mouroe and Dean orga streets. Referred to Committee on School Fund Prop-

Referred to Committee on School Find Property.

Mr. Hanford, of the High School, sent in a communication in which he asked whether public should be composited to submit to medical examination by Scalth Officers in order to ascortain whether they were properly vacquased. The young laties, who were mostly grown up, objected to exposing their persons for such a purpose, as it shocked their sense of modesty Would not the certificate or a reputable physician be sufficient?

Inspector Reed thought the certificate ought to be sufficient. He thought it was a piece of impertinence for Health Officers, who knew little about the business, to ask young ladies to submit to an examination by them. It was evidently less a desire on the part of the officers to do their daily than more purient cariosity, which ought not to be gratified. He thought the young ladies were perfectly correct in refusing to submit. The family physician ought to be sufficient.

Inspector Bluthardt was opposed to the interference of the Board of Health with the pupils. He thought it was an outrage for Health Officers to attampt to go through the schools.

President Richberg and it was only natural that modest young ladies should object to being examined by strangers, especially as many of

that modest young lades should object to being examined by strangers, especially as many of them were not vaccinated on the arm. He thought that an explanation to the Board of Health would make them take a different course Health would make them take a different course of action.

Luspoctor Hoyne and the sooner the matter was settled the better. It was evident that the young ladies were determined to rabel against the Health Officers.

Referred to the President and Superintendent, with power to act.

with power to ack

Inspector Welch, from the Committee on TextBooks and Course of Instruction, reported
recommending that the use of geometrical
drawings be dropped until the subject of books
was again before the Board. Concurred in.

The subjoiced resolution was recommended
for adoption by the same Committee:

Resolved, That all books authorized to be used in
the schools shall be furnished by the publishers to the
Principals of the different schools at the wholesate
rates agreed upon by the Bourd; and that such Prinripals shall self the same to the pupils at such wholemic prices, and return the proceeds to such publishers
or their agents.

President Richberg left the chair, calling Mr.

with the name of reck delinquest and the Teachers' nay-day was ast on Friday Dea at noon, the regular pay-day failing on Christs Day. Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS. Doc. 10.—NeEnery has fur warded the foliowing letter to Mottillin resulting his critical fail.

your successor.

In a modusion, he says:

With a still unfaltering confidence in the least good faith of the Federal Congress and the pet file who e United States, I shall never case to that he was a succession of the least the cured to Louisiana the right which alone is despendently of under the rain of the hawfully-sected others own soverigm choice. I have the honer to war yeary respectfully your obelient servant.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE VIRGINIA SENATOR

RICHMOND., Va., Dec. 10.-A confer Conservative members of the Legisture was held to-day to negative United States Senator to succeed Senator Johnston. Five bollots were taken. The first

nomination.
On the surth ballot Johnston had 42 Goods
47, Sunart 47. Johnston dropped Adjournal
Naw York, Dec. 10.—The Rev. John H Via cent, the Corresponding Security of the day-School Union, and of the Tract Section Methods Episcopal Church, published the Beston prescheral meeting Mondaying, by Bishop Gibert Haven. The Save that the representances of the School Union and of the Tract Society at the Proceedings of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and of the Tract Society of the School Union and the

THE CROPS.

THE CROPS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1st.—The Agricultural report for November and December are that the November returns indicate that the agricultural report for November and December are that the November returns indicate that the agricultural reports and 1872. It is at least one fruith greater than the crop of 1874, and abortion of the Union reports some impeasa.

The notate crop is extraordinary in both product and quality. The yield in the districts reported is one fourth greater than last year. In the Gulf States and west of the Minimum, the full states and west of the Minimum, the yield largely exceeds that of last year. The quality is about aversage.

The cotton crop will pass the limit of 100000 bales.

New Eppland reports

The cotton crop will pass the limit of total hairs.

New England reports a good have see, but in other States the quality was much decayed by raises.

The November returns indicate an increase in the tobacco yield of over 75 per cans, as compared with last year, when a partial failure was experienced. All the large tobacco States above a marked increase in production, especially Tennasce and Kantacky.

Three of Its I

They Try to Justify,

Jo Verdict Till

Some time age the ti distinct for libel agains well, and I. R. Sanfo The complaint was mad parsons, who, it was allo wronged by a publication date of Sept. 27. The pu forth that Miss Parsons named Francis Harold nink ways and personal n his wife and ho take up with her in a l.f. icle was very minute sensational, and the in Stevens' wife had com-

and it is seldom that in implicated.
THE PROSECUTHE PR were clearly cut. Ber dec appearance that of a society. In fart, it can that she was a lady of so and one who in former tation it certain circles it

was the next object of in the held a young babe is witness-stand added to The a lady scartely pas ant face.
The other characters is passed with a mere men cadeverous took, occupited recognized by the shade vidently seen bette personal beauty was world of troubles were It is safe to say that it as jury notably ignorant was profitally spent. It from the regular panel complimentary to the pithe body were men who the meaning of the language, and for whom these could not be so sin comprehension.

omprehension.

The jury being secure with a title the prosecuting wines boarding on Jackson at sendants as being course constants. But Oros-camined: Bb.
places in the city, and
of Mrs. Stevens, the cot
Berens, No. 157 Walnut
Mr. Trade tried to es
from the witness of imp which the Court object eross-examination. The State's Attorner tiels in question, and article in question, and completed his ca-e. Mr. Trude took us sistement to the jury o

diciment had been to an actorney, was the fit allow Parsons and Sieves then attempted to elicit thing to reserence to who was and Mass Parsons it ous places, to which obj. ous places, to whi was sustained by the C

curiosity, just as his similar circumstances. This brought Mr. Realied the ritness a liar. The witness applicates and that he had told the had seen. He had see Stevens twice, once at wife as withe saw the same that Miss Parsons in the meture "to Stevens on periodic, etc.

The Couri then took [The first witness calls mass. Francis but the attempt of Metule answers from her. pertiuent, was checked was allowed to resure.

mother of Mrs. Steven how Miss Parsons, and but street on the Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. P. She hved next door

was the next witness. Smith's Set t. 21, and der and look at Server gether. She saw the Inow positively that witness had a heatons 500 Harr son street. Instand for five week been helver married who died on the 16th Lea the 16th of July Manual Server Called S.

The defense here prosecution called Reaw Stavens in his at in greenice, and re then send down town his company until John M. Driver Parsons, had known that of September m Depot at 5 o'clock land with him and make. She often y quaintance of his bearing the first of September, and the office of the the office of the two makes and the was a list of September.

ofice. He mey

ANEQUE

CBOPS.

equals that of last year, increase in the a rebum indicated in the Southern assippi Valley.

The crop report of the ange for November gives y for this district comessee, North Mississippi, North Alabama, derived passe:

North Alabama, derived passe:

port that cotton picking, while this year on Dec. yet in the field 35 per the weather is so unsetted little if any picked. Labor last year at this tent and by this report discouraged and indifferent entire tent increase over last port reduced the increase report brings the countries than last year, as follows:

ing the month been more gathering the group the group than the unnety-four responses, say favorable, seven more ovember, sixty-eight very and damaging rains, and st November; twenty-due orms, eight heavy hadroportion of the crop has

roportion of the crop has a will all be gathered, rege of 65 per cast of the average date for the closs Teomessee, Jan. 7; North Arkansas, 21; North Assertic

nery, "Do laborers give, y?" 43 report laborers eport evidences of tlaborers made disputes and inability to indifference of laborers by sumed their share of the yas having abachoned the set fabor-morale bad, and if add indifference of corn not needed, is not in the estimated visuance of the trong set of the corn not needed, is not the corn not needed, is not the set of the corn not needed, is not needed.

n yield of cotton as com-r. West Tennesses, with il not be more than 6% per North Mississippi 25 per cent. Averses, 24% per while North Alabama not int, reports 11% per cant

BTATE GRAYGE.

Dec. 10.—The Keetucky session in this city, passed Government aid to the Taxoday unanimonaly, resolvency's representatives in any proper effort to secure the also unanimonaly contact the beam made to past of the beam made to past of the secure that the se

157 Wainut street. He did not see Miss Parsons about the premises on the 21st, but was asked to go for a policeman to arrest her.

The clerk of Mr. Klock was called: He saw Stevens on the 21st of September on West Madison street, between the hours of 6:30 and 7 o'clock. He had seen the article in the paper, and made a minute of the date at the time on a card, which he produced.

The case was then argued and submitted to the jury, with instructions to return a scaled verdict this morning at 10 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thomp-

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BACINE COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Cascago Tribuna.
RAGINE. Wis., Dec. 10.—Dr. De Koven, Warden of Racine College, entertained a party of distinguished guests yesterday afternoon. Bishops McLaren, of Illnois; Welles, of Wisconsin; Whipple, of Minnesota; Talbott, of Indiana; Clark-on, of Nebraska; and Gillespie, of West

around the old "Mahogany-tree" in Russell street. I remember he tried to give me an idea of how Lamb looked and dressed, and how he shood bending for and to welcome his guests as they arrived in his bumble lodgings. Procter thought nothing unimportant that might serve in any way to illustrate character, and so he seemed to wish that I might get an exact idea of the charming person both of us prived so ardentiv and he had known so intimately. Speaking of Lamb's habita, he said he had never known his friend to drink inmoderately except upon one occasion, and he observed that "Els." his Dackens, was a russil and delicate ester. With fattering voice he told me of Lamb's "givings away" to needs, impoverastred triends whose necessites were yet greater than his own. His secret charities were constant and unfailing, and ho one ever suffered husger when he was by. He could not endure to see a fellow-cresture in want if he had the mean's to feed him. Intoking, from a depression of spirits which Procter in his young manhood was once laboring under, that perhaps he was in want of money, Lamb looked him earnestly in the face as they were wa king one day in the country together, and binried one, in his stammering way. "My dear tow, I have a hundred-pund note in my deak that I really don't know what to do with; oblige me by taking it and getting the co.f nuded thing out of my keeping." "I was in no need of money," said Procter, "and I declined the gift; but it was hard work to make Lamb believe that I was not in an impecunious condition."

Speaking of Lamb's sister Mary, Procter quoted Hazhit's saving, that "Mary Lamb was the most rational and wissest woman he had over been acquisited with." . In course of conversation I asked my companion if he thought Lamb had over been really in love, and he told me interesting things of Hester Savory, a young Quaker girl of Pentonville, who inspired the poem embalming the name of Hester forever, and of Frocter, "and there were tender spots in his heart that time could heaver satirely cove

SUCCESS

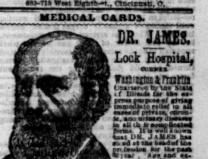
When the state of the

NEW PUBLICATIONS New Illustrated Gift-Books

AMUSEMENTS. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. ON SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

VARIETY PROGRAMME

Pirates of the Chesapeake,



THE COURIER.

whree of Its Force Tried for

MATTATE

Look at the Array of Pavorites.

Watters and Morton,
Angie Schott,
Andy & Annie Hughes
Nell West,
Hurley and Mars,
Joe Gulies,
Alfred Siston,
and lastly, but not less.
Davis and the Dors.



# THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manass, opticiae, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a.m., 35 degrees; 10 a.m., 37; 12 m., 40; 3 s. m., 41; 8 p. m., 33. The President of the Board of Trade yesterday

appointed as delegates to represent that organization at the meeting of the Transportation Convention Messrs. J. R. Bensley, W. M. Egan, J. S. Bumsey, S. Hill Cres, and H. C. Ranney. The quarterly meeting of the Welsh Presby-terian Presbytery of Ill.nois and Wisconsin be-

gins to-day at the church corner of Monroe and gamon streets. An inaugural service of the than usual interest was held last night, the William Hughes, of Racine, being the

Last night about midnight, as etreet-car No. Last night about midnight, as effect-car No. 63, heavily laden with passengers, crossed the C., B. & Q. Railway, it narrowly escaped being crushed by a passing engine. In the terror of the passengers, who rushed to the door for escape, several were severely binised and injured. As the engine passed there was no beli rung or other warning given.

rung or other warning given.

A large number of people examined the plan of reuting seas for the Central Church at Jansen, sideCiurg & Co.'s, and many endeavored to devise some method of reserving choice seats in advance. It will, however, be impossible to select seats before 9 o'clock Monday morning, as the Committee have decided to positively show no preference whatever. It has also been dended to sell no more than filteen seats to one parson.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Ladies' Independent Christian femperance Reform Ciub was given last night at No. 300 Macison street, and was pietty well sitended. The feature of the evening was an oration on the 'Centennial" by Prof. B. F. Nadal, of Kentucky. The effort of this gentleman was very creditable, and was well received by the annence, During the evening Miss Lydia Chaddook Has ings, a tastic elecutionist, gave some specimens of her ability.

In the Court-House matter there was very lit-In the Court-House matter there was very lit-tile done yesterday. Mr. Egan was oney on his new elevation design, of which a full deer ption was given in Thursday's Taibuns. It will be ready to present to the Board of Putlic Works this afterpoon. Mr. Egan has no expectation that it will be adopted, as, he says, it cannot be built for less than \$3,500,000, which is \$400,000 more than the appropriation. Mr. Thiley is passive, but is one-runned to have his rights in the matter if possible.

the matter if possible.

The four-story brick building known as No. 138 Madison street, together with the lot 30x30 feet, was sold at trustee's sale yesterday morning. This property, belonging originally to James and Harvey Brown, was conveyed by them to James E. Fitch and Benjamin P. Suyder, Trustees, Nov. 5, 1878, to secure a note for \$31.250, payable to the executors of Amos Kendall. The sale was made vesterday in default of the payment of this note. There was only one bid, that being made by William Stickney and Robert C. Fox, representing the Kendal sale. The projecty was therefore declared sold to them for \$39,000.

sold to them for \$39,000.

Some time during Thursday night or early yesterday moraing the new stone-flag sidewalk in front of C. B. Farwell's new block on the southeast corner of Frankin and Mource strests tell with a crash, and, when surveyed yesterday morning, Mr. Farwell estimated the damage at \$3,000. The flags were 17 feet in length, averaging about 4 feet in width, and were supported at each extremity by brick walls. These being the only supports, the flags gave way when the woramen piled on them a quantity of sand weighing some 15 tons. Almost every one of the flags was neatly halved, and some were damaged so as to be entirely unfit for further use.

The State Microscopic Society met last night

The State Microscopic Society met lest night at the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wasash avenue, to hear papers from the members of the Society upon various scientific subjects. Owing to the stormy weather, the attendance was not as large as the excellence of the papers merited. Dr. O. O. Oliver discoursed upon Photo-Micography in a highly interesting manner, and mate his remarks more instructive by the use of an instrument by which he explained the more intricate parts of his experiments. Mr. W. H. Summers also read a paper. The Academy has lately received a donatiou of a collection of phoro-micrographs takes by Dr. O. collection of phoro-micrographs taken by Dr. O. C. Oliver by the method he had di-coursed upon, and which were on exhibition has right, as were many of the objects from which they were

The Coroner did not yesterday hold the inquest on the body of Churles Nottz. who died Thursday at the County Hospital from the effects of wounds received in the free fight at the dance held Sunday even ng at No. 458 enects of wounds received in the free high, at the dance held Sunday even in at No. 458 Panlina street, for the reason that Delew, one of the chief witnesses, is also in a dying condition. The inquest will be held Wednesday, in case Delew survives. In making the post-mortem examination the soull was found to be seri-cusly fractured, but whether it was done in the jail or in the fight was not known. In thinking the case over, there has either been In thinking the case over, there has either been gross negligence on the part of toe attending physician, who casts a man with a broxen skull in a station cell and then into the County Jail, or else Noftz was seriously maltreated while in jail. Either one of these facts should be at once astablished by the Coroner, and if he will not inquire into the case then the ne rapapers will do his work for him. If, as is asserted, Noftz was so injured when first arrested, the pays clan has been guilty of a moral if not a legal crime second only to cold-blooded murder.

capt. Ellis, of the West Madison S'reet Station, is horrified at the body of a man which was brought to his station yesterday morning from Sergt. O'Dounell's district. Station-keeper Brietziski, Capt. Johnson, and every one about the station had all seen the man, but failed to recognize him or locate his former residence. As such individual was conducted to the apartment where the dead man was reclusing, he was terror-stricken by a bloody-shirt and foul smells, motil visions of a ghaelly corpse fluided before his syes. When he arrived in the apartment, by the dull flicker of poor gas he saw what appeared to be the remains of a terribly mutilated human being, but, on closer investigation, horror turned to wild delirium, for the recumbent figure was the well-preserved remains of a wooden Punch, who has done life-long duty in attracting custom to some tobacconist. Ellis wants the owner to claim his property immediably, or sies he will chop the figure up for fireweed, because his men are so enraged at being fooled that he can get no work out of them.

The Western Catholic of the lift inst. makes the following uncomplimentary allusious to "The Man Kimoerty:"

We hope the new Board of County Commissioners will not resupoint the man who has migmansed the

The Western Catholic of the 11th inst. makes the following uncomplimentary allusious to "The Man Kimperiy:"

We hope the new Board of County Commissioners will not respond the man who has mismanaged the affairs of the County Insane Atylum and Foor-Housefor the past year,—we refer to the notorious Warden Kimberly. They are no doubt sware of the outrag ous conduct of this brutal Warden, and evidence is accumulating every day, showing the inhuman manear in which the man Kimberly treats pations of these institutions, and of the brutal conduct of his hirstings. The Wardenship should be given to a kind and humans gentieman—one who would see that the insane were properly treated, and one who would treat the poor under his charge in a Christian-like manner. Warden Kimberly does not seem to possess any of those qualities, and it would be a gross insult to the star-payers of Cook County to reappoint a man who has shown himself to be so itsally unfit for its position as the man Kimberly.

The people of Cook County expect the new County Board to act fearlessly and independent of any "clique" or "ring," regardless of either prejudice or friendship, and in the interests of humanity and the tax-payers of the county.

CENTENHAL PESTIVAL

Among the articles of curious and historical interest in the Centennial Department of the featival to be held in the chapel, of the New England Church on the evenings of the 16th and 17th of this month, are the following: A portion of the chandeller of old Independence Eall, which was lighted when the Declaration of Independence was signed, a piece of Plymouth Book. a portion of the flag surrendered by Lord Conwallis, a chair brought to this country by Gen. Burgoyne, a printer's stick owned and used by Benjamin Franklin, a map of New England "Hous has a position by one of Washington's "barefooted soliciers," the first steel-yard made in the colonies, a set of bed-centrains made of the first octoon cloth woven in an American factory, a dress worn by the Ducness of Mariborough, a bedquit pieced

THE TELEGRAPHERS

THE TELEGRAPHERS
PREFARING FOR THE "FIRST."
At 10 o'clock to-marrow moroing all the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company are invited to meet at the central office, at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, in accordance with the suggestion made in the following circular, which was banded around

yesterday: The following is being distributed from Washington. The following is being distributed from Washington. If sp. roved, sp. read:

There is a great deal of indignation among all hands regarding a proposed reduction of salaries, to take enert Jul. It is proposed to sala mee ing at every office of all employes of this Company to protest in the strongs: manner against it. Our manager here advises that this should be done at once, and meetings should be held not later than Sunday next, and the result of the meeting be sent to the Board by the managers of the respective offices.

This includes all grades of employes, from Superintendent to janifor, and the Executive Committee should understand that it means business. It is thought united action in this way will have a telling indicence. This course is approved by managers at all leading ounces North, South, and West, and simultaneous meetings will be held at all points on Sunday morning.

gers at all leading ofness North, South, and weet, and simultaneous meetings will be held at all points on Sunday morning.

We would like to have you all fail in line and do the same. We are advised that the test thing, and in fact the only thing to be done, is to make a bout deaded stand against it, and protest in a firm but respectful manner, and there is a strong chance that united action on our part will east a repeal of the order. Please do what you can to have meetings held at all points and coolerate.

The operators also last night signed a request that all the oneers of the Company here, including Gen. Stager, meet them at their Sunday gathering and talk over the matter together. This the officers generally seem willing to do.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING is briefly stated. Some days ago an Associated Press dispatch a sted that the Directors of the Western Union had decided after the 1st of January to reduce the pay of all employes goting over \$50 a month from 25 to 5 per cent, the persons who now get the heaviest pay having to stand the larger reduction. No official not infection of the action of the Directors has yet reached any of the employees. All that they know is contained in this dispatch, which, however, is believed to be "inopired." Just what to do, the employees have not yet decided. It is pretty corbelieved to be "inspired." Just what to do, the employes have not yet decided. It is pretty certain, however, that they will not follow the same track they did a few years ago, when they struck and were peaten.

Owing to the sweeping reduction, which extends from Superio endent down, there will be far more unsulmity of action among those con-ceroed than here was on the previous occasion, and if they do strike, which is not unlikely, they will do it far more effectually than a few years ONE OF THE PLANS

proposed is, that after they have received official notice of the reduction,—if the Company persists, notwithstanding to-morrow's remonstrance,—all hands all over the country shall drop work about the middle of the day, at a time when the Company would to totally in repared, and thereby subject the Western Union to a loss which would far exceed any saving it would make on salaries for a whole year. This would mean not merely the loss of a day's business, but the loss of business for many weeks. While good operators could, of course, be ultimately found, yet it would take long to replace the trained men the Company now has, and, for a time, it would have to make shift with men picked up in railroad offices and commercial colleges, whose work would be neither as rapid nor as accurate as that of the present incumbents. That is to say, the Company would do much less business for a long time, and there would be so many blunders in the transmission that it would probably for some time be toy lyed in suits brought to cover damages. The effect of such a strike up on the newspaper and business interests of the country would be so serious that the result of Sunday's meeting will te jooked forward to wish decided interest by the serious that the result of Sunday's meeting will be looked forward to with decided interest by the community generally. It is quite certain that there will be no scattering and spasmodic act on as was the case when the pay of the Pacific Coast operators was cut down, and it is also reasonably certain that there will be nothing wild or foolish doue. The younger operators may propose rash things, but the older and wiser are in the majority.

in the majority. PREVENTING THE USE OF SWILL MILE.

There was a mooting of the Milk Dealers' Union last evening at No. 148 Madison street for consultation upon the best means of securing a law which should prevent the use of adultera ed or swill milk. It may be remembered that at a meeting of the City Council several weeks ago an ordinance was introduced providing for the matter was referred to the Committee on Mar-kets, who reported favorably upon it last week Monday evening. The ordinance provides that every person engaged in the milk traffic shall pay an annual license of \$20. All persons offering for sale be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense. The Milk Inspector is to be appointed by the Board of Health, and to rethe ordinance, as may be seen, is decidedly The ordinance, as may be seen, is decidedly defective, as it makes no provision sgainst the use of swill mile. The daties of the Inspector are not clearly defined, and there is room left for frauds of many kinds. Upon learning that such an ordinance had been proposed, the Milk Dealers' Union, composed of all the principal dealers in the city, at once became alarmed, and determined to hinder its passage if possible. In its place they hoped to secure an ordinance which should cover all the deficiencies and do justice both to themselves and the public.

iic.

The meeting last evening was composed of the special committee appointed by the Union, and was expected to be attended by several Aidermen and members of the Board of Health. The committee coursetted of Measrs. M. A. Devine, John Leffler, Joseph Battee, F. Hoppenstedt, R. Headlam, and Mr. Hazeltine. Aid. Foley was also preagnt.

R. Headlam, and Mr. Hazeltine. Aid. Foley was also present.

MR. HEADLAM

called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to unite in urging the passage of a suitable Milk law, and to give the movement the official sanction of the Association of Milk Dealers. They did not propose to have every grocer and mila-dealer taxed \$20 each to support a Milk Inspector. The dealers were willing to pay what was necessary, but the amount demanded by the proposed ordinance was far in excess of justice. This meeting was informal, and it was hoped that the gentlemen present would freely offer suggestions. The Committee would confer with each other, and report back to the Union.

ALD. FOLEY stated that the ordinance had been laid temporarily on the table, and the only thing for the milkmen to do was to make up their plans, and then also considers the make up their plans, and then

rily on the table, and the only thing for the milkmen to do was to make up their pians, and then
talk over the matter with the Committee on
Markets. There was pleuty of time, as the ordinance would not probably come up again for
several weeks.

Mr. Hesdiam showed a long petition, signed
by 5,000 persons, which had been circulated by
the Union. The petition asked for an ordinance
such as was desired by the milk-dealers.

Aid. Foley said that he would present the petition at the Council meeting Monday evening.

The draft of an act to be siged at the next
session of the State Legislature was then
brought before the meeting and discussed. The
act was similar to the law in torce in the State
of New York. Several amendments were suggested by those presen, after which it was
adopted. It was as follows:

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall knowtest and the section of the section of the state of the section of the

SECTION I. Any person or persons who shall know-ingly sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange, any impure, adulterated, or nuwholseome milk, shall be deat at quilty of a middleman and any or the state of the sale of the sale

with fatal results, and in which a man named J. Ayers had a miraculous escape. The elevator in question is run or water-power. The building is occupied by several tenants—among whom is the impared man—who use the elevator only for hosting freight. Mr. Ayers was on the miachine at the time, and had put on three boxes of shoes. In going up by some means one of the boxes was moved in such a post ion that it caught between the floor of the third story and the elevator platform. Instead of stoppor the machinery, as it should have done, the timber of the platform was so notice and defective that it gave way with a terrific crash, frop ping Air. Ayers to the callar below, a distance of nearly 40 feet, the three filled shoe-boxes falling upon nim.

Mr. Avers is a gentleman who is quite o'd, and weighs probably 225 pounds, and everybody in the building espected to find nothing but a mangled and bleeding corpso in the cellar.

Mr. Ayers was found senseless, but recovered shortly after, when it was discovered that is collar-bone had been delocated and his right arm only had been broked. These were all the ourward injuries. It is feared, however, that he was hurt internally. The elevator was formerly run by hand, and was a very thmay affair, and not strong enough to stand the pressure, as is shown by the scotdent. Itself is been replaced by a new pissiform wheal the other machiners was put in, as the elevator mas formerly run by hand, and was a very thmay affair, and not strong enough to stand the pressure, as is shown by the scotdent. Itself is been replaced by a new pissiform wheal he other machiners was put in, as the elevator men desired, there would bave been no accident. It was intended to do tals in a short time, but it was intended to do tals in a short time, but it was delayed too long.

THE TELEGRAPHERS

A meeting of missing in the time transition of the foundaries and in the presence of the finance committee of the

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Common Council was held in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. Heath in the chair. Ald. Quirk and Stone of the Fifth were

also present.

A resolution which directed the Board of Pub he Works to furnish the Common Council with & list of all its employes, laborers excepted, together with the nature of their work and the salary attached to each office, was recommended for adoption.

The resolution of Ald. Jones calling on the managers of the Exposition Building to share the profits of the Wes on-O'Leary walk, and the prospective profits of the sk-ting rink, with the charatable institutions of the div, was recommended placed on file, with explanations.

charitable institutions of the city, was recommended placed on file, with explanations.

In reference to the bill of the Commission of Architects, appointed last summer by the Mayor to examine the foundations, etc., of the new Custom-House, the Commistee, on motion of Ald. Quirk, decided to recommend the reduction of the claim from \$3.400 to \$2.100, giving John Van Oscel \$500, A. Baner \$400, and Mess's. Bovington, Wheelook, Burling, and Egau \$300 each.

The following resolution, by Ald. Spalding, recently referred to the Committee, was then taken up:

\*\*Riso sed, That the Compiroller be and is hereby authorized to rejotiste for the sale of the three blocks of ground between Monroe and Bandolph streets, known as the Lake-Flout, to the Linois Central Ballouad Company at the price ordered by said Rairoad Company, viz., \$300,401.

Ald, fleath said he had prepared a resolution which he thought would cover the whole matter, it the railroad company were really honest in their intention to buy the Lake-Front without riparian rights.

riparian rights.
The resolution read as follows: The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller are sufferinged to are use a quit claim deed or the city in and to the bocks of land lying north of the north line of Monroe street, and soun of the south line of Randolph street, and it etween Michigan areans and the right of way of the Linnés Central Rairced Company, os and Thuois Central Rairced Company, upon the payment of the sum of \$50,000, provided, however, that neither the passage of this resolution or the delivery of said deed small be consured into a rainfant outer rainfand companies to Waiter Kimbani, as Gisy Compitolier, under authority of an act of the denivery of said deed small be consured into a rainfand outer rainfand companies to Waiter Kimbani, as Gisy Compitolier, under authority of an act of the denivery of the summerged lands and Lake-Park grounds lying in, and adjacent to, the shore of Lake Michigan and the eastern frontese of said City of Chicago, "In force April 13, 18 9; nor small the same be construed into an acquisocence of the said City of Chicago in the grants, provisso, or conditions of said act, but the sale hereby authorized shall be considered and inhereby delared to be independent of and in novise dependent upon or authorized by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said act of 18 9; and said deed shall be accepted by said grantee upon the terms herein specified; also be it further Raes. Pair, That the terms and conditions of this resolution shall be inserted in the said quit-claim deed. Ald, St. ne considered the resolu

missee,
Aid. Quirk said a full committee had been asked for several times without success. They never had more than a bare quorum.
All. Heach said that the resolution clearly indicated that they wanted Randolph and Monroe streets open. He did not object to Washington and Madison streets being closed, because they would be recovered for dead of the contract.

After a few remarks of no great importance the Committee resolved to postpone further consideration of both resolutions until a full meeting could be had.

Adjourned.

WARD MEETINGS

The Republicans of the First Ward held a large meeting at headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets, last evening. S. D. Haskell called the assemblage to order, and was temporarily chosen to preside. Mr. Holden was chosen tem-

porary Secretary. The Coair stated the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee on Permaneut Officers for the First Ward Repubhean Club, which is as follows: President Joshua C. Knickerbocker; Vice-Presidents, J. Appieton Wilson, S. W. King, Nathaniel Young, W. S. Carver; Secretary, W. J. Brown; Treas-urer, Ira Couch; Executive Committee, John Bates, J. J. Magill, W. Odo, A. Melsted, L. Haas, L. Jacobs, D. D. Dutton, S. D. Haskell.

The report was adopted. Mr. Knickerbocker then took the chair, and stated that he thanked the Club for the honor conferred upon him, and that he would en-deavor to have the F-rst again the banner Re-publican ward in the city, as it was in 1864. Mr. William H. Henderson moved for a com-mittee of five, of which the President should be

mit.ee of five, of which the President should be ex-cilic. Chairman, be appointed to drate a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Club, they to report at the next regular meeting, Carried.

The following-named were chosen the Committee: J. Appleton Wilson, W. H. Richardson, Louis Baas, Heary F. Lewis.

Messrs. John Livle King and William H. Richardson were chosen delegates to the Republican Central Club of Cook County.

Mr. William H. Richardson suggested that there be more Vice-Presidents for the Club, and moved that the list be increased to eight. Carried. Mr. Henry F. Lewis moved to lay over the matter for one week. Loui.

ried. Mr. Henry F. Lewis moved to lay over the matter for one week. Loss.

Mr. Alsgili moved that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to twelve. Carried. The following-named geutlemen were elected: Peter Dreudel, Charles Hill. John Parkes, William L. Donglass. F. B. Marshall, James P. Low, Harry Fick, and Jesse Holden. The meeting them adjourned to Friday evening next.

For some time past there has existed a sort of feud between the R-publicans of the First Ward, which chowed itself last evening in a very decided manner, and which threatens a very serious split. The meeting, as is stated in the regular report, is very large—in fact, remarkably so.

so.

It was stated that Mr. William H. Richardson had packed the meeting for the purpose of having himself elected as a delegate to the Central Club, in which effort, if true, he certainly successful.

Club, in which effort, if true, he certainly succeeded.

After the meeting several gentlemen came to the reporters and asked them to strike their names from the list of officers. Mr. Haskell and other gentlemen repudiated the Club's action, and stated that it was but the action of a bummer clique, whom they would not recognize. After this a desultory discussion was had, in which about a dozen gentlemen participated, and at which it was decid at that matters would be healed over at next meeting, if possible, even if all the elected officers had to resign.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held at No. 274 Milwaukee avenue last evening.

ward would give as large a Republican majority as any in the city.

The motion to appoint a Committee on Constitution and By-Lars was unanimously adopted, and toe following ren lemen were appointed as such committee: A. W. Raffen, James Malone, A. C. Burdek, John McLinden, Andrew Quaid, John Buebler, and S. Storm.

After a snort debase it was decided not to appoint new delegates, but to leave it to the old delegates.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 21, at the same place.

THE RIFLE CLUB. The Chicago Rifle Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the Sherman House Club Room, Judge Bradwell in the Chair. Mr. Buruhem was chosen Secretary pro tem. in the absence of Col. Thompson. Tae object of the meeting was to consider whether

the range should be kept open during the win-ter, and, if so, to take such steps as the Club can, under the constitution, to provide the neces-sary funds; to express its opinion to the Executive Committee as to the kind of house that should be built, and whether it should be built immediately; to take such s.epe relating to practice and match-shooting as the Club may think best; and to consider the question of

After discussion on these points, Col. Lcomis moved that the range be keet open, and the marker and other excesses be provided for. A conversation about the probable expenses followed, after which Col. Lcomis motion was

The matter of raising funds was referred to The matter of raising funds was referred to the Executive Committee, to take such means for the purpose as they may deem best. They were also instructed to collect the annual dues for 1875.

At this stage a liberal amount of money was immediately handed in.

On motion of Dr. Williams, it was resolved to allow no member the use of the range for shooting until he had said his dues for 1875.

The question of a house was next in order.

Mr. Barnham moved that the Executive Committee be requested to construct suon a building as might in their opinion be desired best for the purions.

Mr. Howe stated that they could put up the

necessary building for \$400, and could put it into shape for shooting our lose for \$250.

Col. Looms was to favor of justing up a mere sharty this winter on account of the temporary condition of the range.

The Erecuive Committee was instructed to construct house as party and changes a present the construction.

construct a house as early and cheaply as prac-Practice and match-shooting came next in orer. Mr. Blackman presented the plan of a system for short and long range shooting, by dividing the shooters off in squade of once each, a Captain being chosen by the Executive Contribute for each squad. Of Land shooting was to

be limited to 100, 200, and 30 | varis; long-range be limited to 100, 200, and 30) yards; long-range not to be less than 400 yards, shooting in position; not less than 50 to be an average in short-range before going the next greater distance; the best markenen of the Chib to be as a naverage of not less than 30 in all ranges before being allowed to compete for four cipation in matches. A decussion followed on the report. Dr. Edwards thought there should be only two classes—long range—and—off hand—shoo ing. Col. Loomis offe ed a resolution asking the Executive Committee to procure the use of range for

Looms offe ed a resolution asking the Executive Committee to procure the use of range for the enture week, exclosive of Sunday.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Executive Committee were requested to set aside a portion of Thursday and Saturday of each week for off-hand shooting, at 100 and 200 yards.

Col. Loom.s' resolution was adopted. The shooting for to-day will be off-hand.

Young Ford was still resting easily vesterday, and the propabilities of his survival are gradually growing stronger. Suppuration of the wound has entirely ceased, and it is now thought to be healing up. George F. Fanning had a hearing before Com-

missioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon on the charge of violating the postal laws in breaking open a letter addressed to a Mr. Alien. The tes-timony was insufficient, and the case was dis-A tailor shop at No. 43 South Dearborn street was entered by burgla a early yeaterday morn-

morning, and robbed of some few articles of mall value. Officer Bruton, passing some hours later, discovered the front door open, and reported the fact to headquarters. D, Martin Fox, a West Division real estate dealer, was arrested last evening by Detective Lansing, of the West Madi-on Street Station, on

complaint of the Boston Superintendent of Po-lice. For what he is wanted is not exactly known as yet, but it is supposed to be a case of A. J. Kittering was caught by Detective Ja nes Morgao in possession of a horse which was iden-tified as belonging to Richard Taloot, of Johes, and also another horse recently stoles in this city. As he failed to give a satisfactory account

of how he came by the animals, he was held over in \$1,000 bail to the Criminal Court. D. W. Baney, of No. 60 West Randolph street, was held up and robbed at 3 o'clock vesterday morning, while passing along Randolph street between Clinton and Jefferson, and now he knows better than to wander the sitects at such unseasonable hours. The assailants got away with an overcoat and dress undercoat valued at \$70. The locality is becoming quite notorious for attacks of a similar nature.

A man named Gormon got into a quarrel at about 7 o'clock last night with another man named Harry Hitzman, at the corner of Indiana street and Ashiand avenue. Gumon knocked his opponent down, and was pounding him soundly, when Hitzman drew a kinfe and slashed Gormon in the side, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Hitzman was accested by Officer Funn and locked up in the Wast Late. ficer Finan, and locked up in the West Lake

Anuie Atkins, an English ladv whose age increases with her wick-duess, was brought to the Madison Street Station last night, charged with numerous petty laicenies. Her game was to hire out for light housework of any kind whatsoever, and when about to leave she would pirer any choice little articles that could se picked up. The chief complainer against her is Mrs. Mary Smith, of No. 70 West Van Buren street, who charges her with the larcely of a set of furs.

Last Sunday a man named Charles Greene.

Last Sunday a man named Charles Greene was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by Officer August Swanson, of the Armory, and, on the representation made by the officer in Court the next morning the Justice sent him to the House of Correction for twenty days. Thursday afternoon the man died in the latter place, and now his friends propose to prosecute the officer for arresting him, alleging that the man was not drunk, but suffering from some mental disorder.

Richard Houlihan and Louis Slate, two glowing lights of West Division vagrancy, were up before Justice Scully yesterday atternoon, charged with living on the interest of what they owe. In default of \$20 fines, they were each sent to the House of Correction for three months. Last evening Detectives Lancing and Fly: n succeeded in safely harmoring five more of the same lot, who gave respectively the names of George Greenwood, John Adams, John Ringer, Michael Wall, and Eddie Sullivan.

Officer Kiley, of the Armorr police, arrested a man named Paul Olson while trying to plan sharp on H. M. Morris, proprietor of a grocer at No. 567 South Clark street. He was supposed at No. 507 South Clark street. He was supposed to be the prepetrator of a series of swindling operations on several prominent groceries, from the fact that he had several bogus checks in his pockess, but, as these was no evidence of this fact, the charge was changed to vagrancy, and now the young man will sojourn for three months at the House of Correction.

AN IMPORTANT RECOVERY.

Deputy-Sapt. Dixon, and officers Mahoney and Reed, of the West Tweith Street Station, yesterday pounced down upon a den of thieves on Jefferson and Sixteenth streets, and arrested August Herman, Charles

terday pounced down upon a den of thieves besiled over at next meeting, if possible, even if all the elected officers had to reeign.

A meeting of Re-sublicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held at No. 274 Milwaukee avenue last evening.

John McLinden was elected Chairman, and A. C. Burdick, Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Quand stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of strengthening the Republican organization of the Fifteenth, and to appoint delegates to the Convention next Monday. He was sorry to see that the meeting was not as numerously attended as it should have been, but this was undoubtedly to be attributed to the excertable state of the weather. He would move that a committee of seven be appointed to draw up by-laws for a Central Republican Central Club to bring them together, and direct the saxt exmps and. The ward was a large one, and the Republican voters were much scattered, and it needed a good Central Club to bring them together, and direct the saxt exmps and. The last one had already shown a good Republican strength in the Fifteenth Ward, and that strength, with proper attention, would continue to remark the result in the fifteenth ward, and that strength, with proper attention, would continue to result in the resident of the same. On each of them were found a lot of dry-goods valued at \$500. From one of the gang, on each of them were found alot of dry-goods valued at \$500. From one of the parties arrested the corner of the same, on each of them were found alot of dry-goods valued at \$500. From one of the parties arrested the and sure of the west of the ward was a large one, and the Republican voters were a street, and when they found the room they recovered a trunk filed with fine underwear and sliks, valued at nearly \$5,000. Some dry goods. This portion of the goods has been fully identified, and the reverse at the same of the same. On each of the same, on each of the provision locating a store-room near the corner of LaSavis and South Water streets, and when they found the room days ago t

The County Board is expected to take up the election of county employes Monday. No changes are now anticipated except in the citice of County Physician and Physician at the Insans Asylum.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday fixed the saiary of the copy as in the Clerk of the Superior Court's office at \$1,000 per annum each, instead of continuing the old practice of paying by the folio.

Most of the new Committees of the County Board held meetings yesterday for the first time, and the new members guined their first re-sight into the routine of their duties. Very it is was done except the auditing of bilis, which occurred most of the afternoon.

The Grand Jury pesterday disposed of twenty perty cases, flusing quite a number of bills. The comolaint against Justice Electrarit was not pushed on account of the absence of witnesses. A complaint was heard against a country Constable, and another—which may cause a flutter in police circles—against a certain prominent person.

Mr. Hesing is pressing the claims of some of his friends on the Commissioners for positions. He is also making war on some of the domiv employes whose fealtr at the late election he bad cause to question. Among other places he is nuderstood to claim is that of engineer at the Insane Asylum, for which he names Mr. Thomas, the ex-engineer. Mr. H. is not out of politics after all.

of politics after all.

Commissioner Mulloy vesterday, in the examination of a few bills against the county, oiscovered that the county was paying \$5 per day for expender work, white common people were paying all the way from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. A little further extended to county affairs will show the Commissioner a great many other things calcu ared to starde hun, among which he will find that in the past it has been impossible for the county to go onlade of a ceitain set to find persons to do its work.

THE CIRCUIT CLERA'S REPORT.

find persons to do his work.

THE GIRCUIT CLERK'S REPORT.

Jacob Gross, C. e.k. of the Grout Court, has sent to the report of the moome and outgo of his office to the County Clerk. The report, which covers the last six months, is as follows: 

Balance to Cook County

Postage and key

Cierk's pay for six months

Fr ucipal Deputy, six months

Fac-taxing Deputy, six months

Law record writer, six months

Chancery record writer, six months

tecording Clerz, six months

Four Court clerks, six months

Two copylais, six months

One vault clerk, six months

Folio writing, as per receipts, six months

Refund account

Money for work done by the county, not yet paid in.... .\$ 305.50 The report is up to Dec. 1, 1875.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The jubilee and mission will open in St. Brid get's Church to-morrow at solemn high mass. The Jesuit Fathers, under the leadership of the eloquent Father Cough an, will conduct it. An adjourned meeting of the corporation of The Chicago Erring Women's Refuge" will be

held at the residence of Mrs. G. C. Benton, No. 857 Indiana avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 Fred Douglace will lecture before the Sunday Lecture Society at McCormick Hall Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on "John Brown."

Doors open at 2 and closes at 3. Admission, 16 A meeting in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Suaday evening in Plymouth Congregational Church, when addresses will be delivered by John V. Farwell

and others. The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by Prof. W. D. Gunning, editor of the Popular Science Monthly. Subject: "The Pedigree of Man—The Problem in the Light of

Late Discoveries." There will be a meeting of all the Western Union Telegraph Company's employes in the city held Sunday, at 10 a.m., in the office, corner of Washington and LaSalie streets, to consider the proposed reduction in salaries.

The gentlemen appointed by Gov. Beveridge to attend the Cheap Transportation Convention to be held in this city Weduserlay, Thursday, and Friday, delegates from the Board of Trade and other bodies, are requested to meet this evening at the Grand Pacific at 8 o'clock.

The Temperance ladies have fairly done the public a kindness in providing such lunches as they dispense for only 50 cents at 188 East Madson-st. One can now be benevolent in the most agreeable manner to one's self. To-day and the carlier part of next week, is the golden opportunity. The Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., with The Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., with whose ability as a speaker the Chicago public are now familiar, will lecture again in this city on the 19th inst. Eloquent as has been his previous efforts here, it is said that his coming one will be still more brilliant. The honorable gentleman is now lecturing almost nightly in the surrounding cities, and is everywhere meeting with impague encess.

THE CITY-HALL.

ing with immense success.

Water-rents yesterday were \$3,394.88, and real and personal taxes \$3,095.73. The Committee of Streets and Alleys for the West Division meets to-day at 3 p. m.

The Board of Public Works andited yesterday the November coal bills for the city pumping works, amounting to \$9,500, and for City-Hall use amounting to \$375.

The "boys in blue," those who wear stars and those who do not, will draw \$84 959.03 from the Ireasury this morning. The Fire Department will be paid at 8:15 and the Police Force at Police cost the city more by \$17,327.78 per month than the firemen. Architect Tilley was around the City-Hall yes-Architect fulley was around the City-Hall yes-terday evidently waiting for something to turn up. He still sticks to his idea of his rights, and expects to be treated kindly by the Board of Public Works. Egan will exhibit his new de-signs to the Board this afternoon, and further developments are looked for at that time.

developments are looked for at that time.

The Mayor, Ald. Jonas and Dickinson, and Mr. Trusdell, Superintendent of the Relief and Ald Society, and a visit yesterday afternoon to that portion of the North Side surrounding the Chicago Avenue Police Station for the purpose of finding a suitable place to establish the "Free Lodguy House." An empty store No. 221 Clark street was fixed upon as a proper point to locate the charitable building, but the agent reciting the building could not be found, and a bargain was not consummated. The city will furdish and take care of the room. The lower floor of the store only will be used, as it is thought to be large enough to accommodate forty beds or cots, and a greater number of "roosters" than that is not expected.

To the Bitter of The Chicago Trioune:
CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—I would ask the acting Postmaster of the Chicago office why the stamp-clerk gives improper information to patrons? It is evident he is expected to weigh letters and packages, and inform the senders of the amount of stamps necessary to piace on them, as he is furnished with scales and assumes to do so. Why is it, then, when a package of third-class matter is handed him with a word or two written in a corner, which, according to the "ruling of the "Department," subjects it to letter-postage," that he does give the rate in letter-postage, and not fix it at a rate for "matter of third-class,"

been arrested the house was found filled with valuable goods, among them the stolen laces, valued at several thousand dollars.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The proving of claims occupied the time of the County Court yesterday.

T. Gueroult, of the County Clerk's office, has again been placed in charge of the naturalization department of that office.

Herman Shuman was yesterday put in jail on a cass. He appears from the papers in his case to be in arrears to the amount of \$3.000.

The Commissioners have named the officials to be employed by the Recorder to attend to the abstract books. They will enter on their duties Monday.

Commissioner Schmidt's candidate for County Agent is a Mr. Peters, now employed in that office. If the Commissioner pushes his man he will stir up a nice little fight.

The County Board is expected to take up the election of county Board is expected to take up the election of county employes Monday. No changes are now anticipated except in the office of County Physician and Physician at the Insans THE CENTRAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chisago Tribuna:
Chicago, Dec 10.—Seeing in to-day's paper a suggestion respecting the renting of seats in McVicker's (or the Central Church as it is cailed), allow me to offer what I think would be an amendment on the "10-cent" admission. In place of renting all the seats, I would suggest that the lower part of the th atre be rented, reserving the two galleries for those strangers and other people who so often go to such gatherings other people who so often go to such gatherings as these, and who would almost certainly be excluded should all the sears be rented, thus causing a kind of ill-feeling to a ring up among those people who may wish to hear him. I am aware that they might stand the same chance of getting a seat as they would if they went to any other church where the pews are rented, but still there are things connected with this church different from any other. There are very few churches in this city that are completely filled on Studays, almost every church having pleuty of spare room for casada, but experience has proved that this will be the exception rather than the rule with Prof. Swing's church. Another thing in domestice with this which those patters in charge should take notice of is this: It is no er known until almost the is a minute before service commences whether all the parties and families are going to a tend service inat morning. Consequently, persons not renting seats have to be kept standing until the usher knows whether he may put a stranger in any of toese seats. The writer of this has attended Swing's church on the North Side time after time (when he first went the re), and has had to what, in company with ladies, long after the services had commenced, and ver there were plenty of vacant pews all over the course. I think those in charge should go slow: there is plenty of time to do this thing correctly, and I for one most hearthly wish that this should be a success in every particular.

"Free-Thinker." as these, and who would almost certainly be ex-

for one most nearly particular. "FREE-THINKER." THE DIRECT CABLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Officers of the Direct United States Cable Company announce that their line is interrupted 130 miles east of Nova Scotia.

THE ERIE CANAL LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The ice in the canal is 10 inches thick. No prospect of moving The "Boss" Billiard-Table Factory.

The J. M. Brunswick & Bake Co. have just completed and moved into their new factory. occupying the block between Michigan and North Water streets, on Rush street, and they have some 350 men at work constantly turning out a billiard-table every half-hour of the day. It is the largest billiard-table factory in the world. It is aix stories high, and possesses a total flooring of 2 acres. All kinds of bilitardgoods are made there, also ten-pins, ten-pin balis and alleve, and the new American fifteen ball pool-table. Most of the work is done by machinery, and a specialty is made of turning ivory ball. The building of this immense fac ivory balls. The building of this immonee factors was necessitated by the enormous and constantly-increasing demand for these celebrated tables. Hitherto they have hardly been able to supply the demand, but hereafter with the new fac oy, and the od one at 47 and 49 State street, which is still used, and the C neinnati and St. Louis factories, it is expected that they will be made as rapidly as necessary. The sales-rooms of the Company remains at No. 59 State street, where a variety are constantly seet on exhibition. The J. M. B. & B. Co. tables are not only the bees tables that are made, but the cheapest. We cannot suggest a better or more appropriate Christmas present than one of these appropriate Christmas present than one of these tables would be.

Dr. McChe ney, having perfected plans for enlarging corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The most skillful operators as assistants. A physician m office to dminister gas, ether, or chlorofo safety. All operations warranted. The best full sets \$8. Gold filling at half the usual rates.

Magnificent Christmas Photographs are being made by Gentile, who makes, also, a specialty of copying old photographs, having engaged an Italian artist to finish in color and crayon. Studies, No. 103 State street. The photographs d'hiver a'l'llin are a great success,

If Musically Inclined. do not fall to step into the Root & Sons Music Co.'s store, No. 1.6 State street, and see the inducements they offer in musical merchandise for holid sy presents

has become an almost indispensable article in Western households. We recommend it especially to our suburban towns. Dalton, Nos. 192 and 194 State street. Steinway's Matchless Pianos.
The general samey for the Northwest, and only depot in Chicago, is at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets. Square and upright planes for rent.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co. 's Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Children's Photographs MARRIAGES.

LESLIE—WOODWORTH—Dec. 8, 1875, at H'galand Park, by the Rev. George L. Wrann, Mr. John H. Les-lie and Miss Shile L. R., daughter of the late Hon. James H. Woodworth. No cards. KNOX—BICKFORD—Thursday, Dec. 9, by the Rev. C. D. Heimer, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Reuben Knox and Minnie E., eldest daughter of R. K. Bickford, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS. TALBOT—At Jesterson Park Hotel, 491 West Madison-st., of paralysis, John Laltot, native of Clow Bourne, Queens County, Ireland, sgod 39 years. Funeral from 118 South Despiame-st., sf1 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Dec. 12, by carrages to Roseinii. WITKOWSKY—Dec. 10, Miriam, daughter of David and Henrietta Wilkowsky, aged 10 years 10 months and 4 days.

4 days.

Funeral at family residence, 1006 Indians-av., Sunday at 9 s. m.

WATERS—Dec. 10, 1878, Gertrude E. Waters, aged 9 years 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral from No. 41 North Green-st., at 2 o'clock, Dec. 11. Dec. 11.

DUNNE—Friday, Dec. 10, of scarlet fever, Plato Dunne, ared 4 years 7 months and 10 days, youngest son of Mary and the late Mr. James Dunne. Funeral from the residence, 116 South Paulina-st., Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

147 Sunday speers please copy.

DONOHUE—Dec. 9, 1815, at his residence, No. 146 Forquer-st., Mr. William Donobus, aged 35 years. Funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o'clock to-day, by cars to Calvary.

SPECIAL NOTICES Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liv

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Ood Live er Oal.

Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Span of German," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Chip produces the desired effect in a shorter time than where kinds, and it does not cause the names and indigent time of the country of the samueles and indigent time of the country of the samueles and indigent time of the country of the samueles and indigent time of the country of the count We Will Teach Our "Susy" to say "A bisseing on MRS. WINSLAW" is to survive and accept the criping, colicking sige. We contain every two set forth portes,—the bootsing Syrup performs pro-portions to de. If we had the power, we MRS. WINSLAW—as she is—tag chysical lates.

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, at 9:30 o'clock 20 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTA 75 PACKAGES GLASSWARE. 10 CASKS YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE AT 10:30 O'C

Household Furniture Of Every Description. Hast be closed to Pay Attack
Parier Suits of every quality, Mirbis and Wood-To
Chamber Sets, Painted and Enameled Pary Sas
Book Casses, Wardtobes, Marbis and Wood-To
Triess, Marbis and Wood-To: Tables, Lounges, Wal
Triess, Marbis and Wood-To: Tables, Lounges, Wal
Note, Fanor Comp Charra, Walnut Bo intends and Breaus,
Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Parior and Ode
Deaks, Show Casses, Minin Carpets, Veivel, Broase
and Wool Carpets, Pianos, Floor Oil Cost, Paris
Shoves. GEO, P. GORE & CO., Anctionson

DRY GOODS. Regular Auction Sale Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Hegular Auction Sale Tueshay, Dec. 14.

We are closing out all consignments in Dry Gostate, and will offer at this sale attractive lines of Pa-Go.ds. Notions, Man's, Women 1s, and Ohlidren's Haisery, Gents' and Ladies' Underwear, Watte Fancy Lines Table Clurks, Towels, etc., Mens' Ownshirts, Felt Shirts, Buttons, Dress Traumings, etc., Fine display Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Tas and Bry Fancy Ruffles, Colars, etc.

Fancy Woolems and Knit Goods, Nubias, South, Hoods, Mitts, Jackets, Gioves, etc., Men's and Bry Winter Hate and Caps, Gloma, Guunts, and Mits, ni e lines.

SANTA CLAUS. A very attractive line of Holiday Goods, Tope Games, Puzzles, Pancy Notions, etc., to which the st-tention of the trade is invited.

CARPETS. Closing sales of cottage and Ingrein Carpels. But open 9:30 . m. Carpet sale 11 o'clo k.

420. P. GOME & CO., 68 and 70 Walnut-on. Wednesday, Dec. 15. Auction Sale of Men's, Boys', Touted

Women's, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes & Slippers Desirable lines of Beaver, Fur-lined and West

ined Goods, Rubbers, Ainskas, etc. Our own warranted Sucker Boots, and a full band M. F. Fratt & Co.'s celebrated Woman's Shows. These goods must be closed as manufact

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 88 and 70 Wabasher, By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. VALUABLE

Modern Oil Paintings At Auction. AT THE NEW STORE

59 MADISON-ST.

Opposite McVicker's Theatre, COMMENCING ON Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, at 10 delocation

168 Choice Oil Paintings Are sold. This superb collection will be arranged as on free exhibition on Monday, Dec. 13, day and ev-ing. Art lovers and the public cordially invited. See Sunday's papers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anction

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE Furniture, Household Goods, Ospets, etc.
SATUEDAY MORNING, Dec. 11. at 2: 0 o'clock,
at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison st. THIRD GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF

Unredeemed Pledges, TUESDAY MURNING. Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesroom, 10s M. dreon-et. Catalogues ready.

By W. A. Butters & Co., 108 East Madison-WEDNESDAY MOBNING, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'deck TRADE SALE. White Crockery, Yeilow and Rockingham Ware, Full line Fine Table Cutlery and Plated Ware.

BUTIERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE LALL DRY GOODS,

FUR GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
THURSDAY MURNING, Dec. 18, at 8:30 o'dec.,
At Scienrooms, 10s East Madison-st.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BOOKS!

FRIDAT, Dec. 17. at 2:30 o'clock, at our Salarcond 103 East Madison-si. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctionest. By S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 2.4 and 27; East Madison-st. THIS DAY, at 10 a. m. POSITIVE SALE

Attention, Dealers and Housekeepers. Large line Parlor, Library, Dining, and OFFICE FURNITURE Carpeting,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. By H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers, 1:0 East Madison-THIS DAY, at 10 a. m., will be sold ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBEE, AND DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE, Office Desks, Chairs, Lounges, Mattresees, Sprin By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO.

8,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES Fur and Wool-Lined Goods, Rubbers, Arctics, So., AT AUCTION,

FINANCIAL SPECULATION IN WALL-ST. 

LIQUORS. Fine Old N. E. Rum.

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VOLUME 29.

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offer to the Trade and also alle Holiday Presents of our portation, as China Band and De ner and Tea Sets. China Toy Tea Sets Mustache Coffees Bohemian Cut an Table Ware.

A splendid selecti mian Colored an Vases, Cologne Bowls, etc. Lava and Parian ver-plated Goods. Best manufacture Crockery and Don ware.

AT LOWER PRICES that in the city

DECORATED DINK DECORATED CHAI AT A GREAT SAC AND BALANCE OF OUR RETAI 10 TO 25 PER CENT LE As we are determined to cle by Jan. 1. Parties selecting

CHRISTMAS PE Will be consulting their of examining our stock before elseweere. We save you see per ct. on snything in early, while stock is commune our Wholesale bu KENT & I

- AUCTION S C. HIGHW SECOND SEMI-A

262 AND 264 WAL

ART S

**EUROPEAN PA** SOLD BY AT AT THE ART-165 WABA ON THE EVEN Thursday and Friday,

Commencing at 7 In consequence of Mr. Highs parture for Europe, and encours many art-lovers, he has conclude arre, his entire superb collection miy to procure fine works of before in this city.

The sale will be conducted by J. B. CHAMBERS Butters & Co.'s Regu FOREIGN AND D DRY G Beady-made Clothing.

AT 108 EAST MA Thursday Mornin OVERCOA He looks nice at ble in that ULSTI

40 Dozen Lamb's Wool

Do so; but see BOST SQUARE-DE ONE-PRICECI 8. E. Cor. Clark &

I will buy one!

BUSINESS CE NOTIC A CENTENNIA FOR SALLE. In Philadelphia, with a low mining of New York. J to a sugary Railway of Center literature of the statement of the

Apply at PAGE BROS.

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